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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Won't Legalize Bootleg

Geneva Hears Wilson on Arms

Chinese Pirates Seize a Ship

Boss Democrats Lose Congress

France Sees Unrest Spreading

Paying Finland Now Blushes

WASHINGTON learns that the Administration refuses compromise peace overtures from a gigantic liquor ring whose prosperity has struck a snag. The ring controls more than 40,000,000 gallons of pre-repeal spirits which, because of alleged high quality, cannot now be disposed of profitably except through lawful channels. The ring's attorneys beg to legalize the liquor by paying the Treasury $100,000,000 in taxes plus a few millions in penalties. The White House makes the final decision that the Government will not agree to compound a felony by accepting the compromise. Thus $250,000,000 worth of illegal liquor is left hunting ways further to break the law at a profit—But the Government cripples bootlegging by refusing to traffic with it.

¶ Geneva hears a proposal by the United States looking to control of arms manufacture and traffic. The plan presented by Hugh R. Wilson, Minister to Switzerland, provides for complete publicity through a permanent disarmament commission of all orders and shipments. Both state and private munition factories are covered. A government must report every order to its own arsenal to Geneva. Thus nations would have full check on each other. Britain and France have accepted the fundamentals of the scheme—Publicity is the best defensive weapon yet discovered against weapons.

¶ China is startled by a daring piece of piracy committed off the mouth of the Yellow River. Chinese sailors board the British steamer Shuntien, hold it under pistol point for 24 hours while looting it and leave in their junks for the swamps of the river delta with 26 officers and passengers held for ransom. Two American ships join British destroyers in hunting the brigands. Airplanes may search the swamps—The Far East doesn't always pick the Far West's best deeds when it plays copy cat.

¶ Washington sees the Democratic leadership in Congress go to pieces in the closing hours of the session. The Dill bill covering adjustment of railway labor disputes is pushed through enactment in spite of the President's decision to hold it back. With the jam thus broken, the vital second deficiency bill, carrying $2,000,000,000, and the housing bill go through. The independents also force through a provision giving bankrupt farmers a virtual six-year moratorium. But at last comes adjournment—The country sinks back to begin to try to figure it all out.

¶ France sees serious, all-night rioting in Toulouse, with 50 mobile guards and 100 citizens hurt. Trouble is started by Communists and Socialists when Pierre Taittinger, of Paris, Deputy and leader of the Young Patriots, addresses this nationalist league at a banquet. As in other recent disorders, the clash is between organized forces of the Right and the Left. Paris is alarmed because it sees the unrest spreading from Paris to the provinces—The Doumergue emergency Government has not yet reached the mainsprings of the emergency.

¶ Europe suffers from widespread drought. Portugal, injured, reports also a plague of locusts. Rural England holds services to pray for rain after an example is set by London churches. Queen Mary orders the sprinklers stopped at Windsor Castle. The London Water Board sharply criticizes Ascot race track for not doing the same. Hundreds of Russian villages pray for rain and the Moscow Society of the Militant Godless calls the performance "disgraceful"—What could be funnier than the militant godless presuming to pass on prayer?

¶ India sees leaders of the native National Congress make their slogan for the provincial elections rejection of the new Constitution. This means the only well-organized political body in India refuses to accept the document which is soon to come before the British Parliament for approval. The Indian communities could not agree on their representation in the legislatures, so Prime Minister MacDonald made the communal award on their behalf. But this is rejected—Who now shall persuade Muhammadan lion and Hindu lamb to lie down together?

¶ Finland's meticulous care in debt paying is equaled by its modesty. Helsingfors grows self-conscious under prominence arising from the fact that little Finland alone paid the United States what it owed on June 15. The press almost apologetically rehearses the reasons. When Finland was starving in 1918, the United States rushed over large quantities of grain and supplies. Finland paid cash, but needed the money and it was handed back. Finland doesn't forget—Gratitude made it break out of the reluctant line and honor its obligations.

Cards Tell 'Postie' Who Needs Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

THE Calgary post office authorities have notified the citizens that in future postage stamps would be sold by the postmen on their beats.

No longer will the card for the iceman to leave 25 or 50 pounds of ice be the only one propped in the front window, as cards have been distributed for the use of the householder or business firm, who will place it in a conspicuous place to notify the letter carrier that stamps are required.

Clearing Slums Cuts Delinquency, Miss Abbott Says

Juvenile Courts Declared Valuable but Not First Line of Defense

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—An attack on the underlying causes of child delinquency such as poverty, bad housing, poor education and the like, has come to be seen as far more important in preventing crime than the mere punishment of child offenders, said Miss Grace Abbott, recently resigned chief of the United States Children's Bureau, upon her arrival here yesterday.

Miss Abbott, after serving in this bureau under five Presidents since 1917, has left her post there to become professor of public welfare in the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

She discussed, in an interview, the problems of children which have been accelerated by the depression and pointed to the changing attitude of the state toward children. Although the doctrine of punishment has not entirely disappeared, she said, the theory of reform is gradually supplanting it.

"That wayward children need protection and scientific care rather than punishment is now widely accepted," she continued. "The establishment of juvenile courts was one of the most interesting departures from old precedents because it showed the states recognized the obligation to reform rather than punish the child offender. I refer to this especially because, instead of universal praise for its purposes, such as were heard 10 years ago, many people are now asking whether the juvenile court is performing or can be expected to perform the services which we hoped it would."

Recognizing that this court has an important function to perform, Miss Abbott nevertheless spoke of it as a "last" rather than as a "first" line of defense against the development of delinquent tendencies in children. The prevention of delinquency is no longer considered as an exclusive function of the court, she said.

The following items, Miss Abbott enumerated as a part of the explanation of delinquency in children: poverty, insecurity of life, wretched and unsanitary homes, lack of opportunity for wholesome recreation, schools which do not appreciate the value of individualized education, and a cruel lack of understanding of the child by both parents and teachers.

Liquor 'Bribe' Turned Down By Government

Ring Offered to Pay Tax on Heavy Supplies of Pre-Repeal Days

Millions Involved

Enforcement Officers of 23 States Hinge Drink Control on Fall of Bootlegging

Word that peace overtures of an illicit liquor ring have been definitely rejected by the Roosevelt Administration comes at the same time that enforcement officers of 23 wet states, meeting at Chicago, express agreement that liquor control hinges on the prevention of bootlegging.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate Jr., director of the Federal Alcohol Commission, warned the Chicago conference that the criminal trade will continue until driven out.

At Evanston, Ill., at a "court of inquiry" conducted by the W. C. T. U., lessons in the evils of alcohol were taught by research data and Biblical quotations.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19 — The Roosevelt Administration, it was learned today, has finally decided to refuse peace overtures from a powerful, illicit liquor ring reputedly controlling 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons of pre-repeal spirits.

By this gesture, dictated both by ethical considerations and by doubts as to the quality of the liquor in question, it renounces a promised windfall of $100,000,000 in taxes plus a few millions more in possible penalties. It also deprives an influential group of both New York and Washington lawyers of $35,000,000 in fees had the scheme been put across, and leaves $250,000,000 worth of illicit liquor hanging over the market as a continued stimulus to bootlegging.

The scheme was to persuade the Government to ignore the illegal antecedents of the vast quantity of liquor in question and permit it to acquire legal status by payment of federal taxes. Advantages cited were liquidation of this tremendous reserve for bootlegging, reduction in liquor prices still considered too high, and the $100,000,000 tax bribe to the Treasury.

Would Have Compounded Felony

Various administration officials have toyed with the project for some time, impressed both by the arguments cited above and the legal briefs submitted by the "ring" attempting to prove that the transformation of illegal into legal liquor could be accomplished legally. The question finally went as far as the White House where Mr. Roosevelt is understood to have taken the position that the Government could be no party to compounding a felony.

Following the White House decision Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, made the brief announcement late yesterday which finally blasted the hopes of one of the most financially powerful lobbies Washington has

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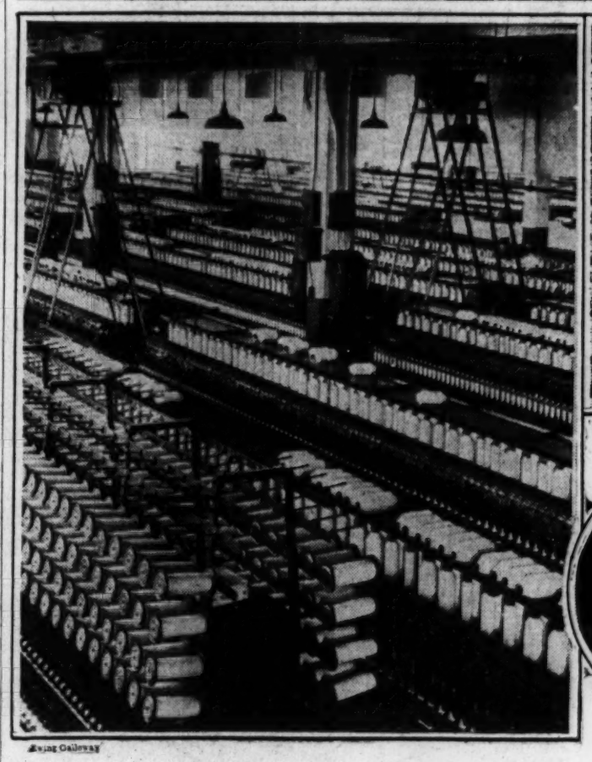
Not Only the Spindles Hum in the South



Dixie Likes Roosevelt and the New Deal

Left—A Room Full of Spools in a South Carolina Cotton Spinning Room. Upper Right—The Hermitage, Home of Andrew Jackson Near Nashville, Tenn. Lower Right—Prominent Men of the South: Left to Right—Senator Carter Glass (D.), of Virginia; Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.), of Arkansas; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Specific Tariffs For Each Nation New Trade Plan

Commerce Bureau's Head Says Ancient Debate Is All Settled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19 — The United States is definitely committed to a complete change in its tariff policy whereby general tariffs will be replaced by individual agreements with specific nations, declared Dr. Claudius T. Murchison in his first public address since his appointment as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, delivered before the Advertising Federation of America here today.

Dr. Murchison definitely aligned himself with that group of foreign-trade theorists who believe in the most rigid type of international planning, even to regarding "every basic industry and every basic commodity dealt with in foreign trade as a special situation." His commitment to this basic theory of highly planned trade was regarded here as having much significance in view of the major rôle the bureau will play in forwarding reciprocal trade agreements under the new tariff law.

Debate Is Ended

The long-standing debate over "high" tariff and "low" tariff has lost all significance, the new director declared.

Under the Reciprocal Agreement Act control over United States foreign trade is to be so particularized that "every nation and basic industry and commodity" is to be subjected to individual regulation, Dr. Murchison said.

This "highly selective process" will be executed externally to bring about mutually advantageous agreements, he continued. Internally, it will be so managed as to assure "adequate" protection for those industries and commodities whose protection is "desirable," and to allow into this country those goods which may be received in still larger quantities with-

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South Discovers the World

Provincialism Lost in Great Transformation Being Wrought in Southern States—Money Pouring In—Outlook Widening

Acclaims New Deal—More Jobs, More Pay

By Cullen B. Gosnell

Professor of Political Science and Director of the Institute of Citizenship, of Emory University.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A great transformation is being wrought in the South today.

Up until recently this section had a very narrow, provincial outlook, but now it is getting a national and even to some extent an international outlook. The reasons for this great change are to be found in the subsidies and benefits conferred upon the South by the Federal Government under the New Deal together with the tremendous popularity of President Roosevelt.

In the first place, the farmer has been greatly benefited by the New Deal. Before President Roosevelt came into power the southern farmer was in great distress. Then came the Agricultural Adjustment Act whereby great benefits were conferred upon the farmer in return for curtailment of cotton production. This means much power is gained by the National Government, but even the farmer who heretofore has been very narrowly provincial and an individualist is willing to concede this in order to get help. Just recently two southerners introduced a cotton control bill in Congress which was passed—the Bankhead-Bankhead Cotton Control Bill.

Then there is the NRA. The cotton manufacturers were in a state verging on bankruptcy before the National Recovery Act was passed. Now, this act interfered to a considerable extent with the freedom of manufacturers—it did away with child labor, raised wages generally, and forced the manufacturers to employ more people, but they were willing to accept all of this in return for modifications of the antitrust regulations. But southern labor has been benefited even more, perhaps, than the manufacturer.

It means shorter hours and more pay for him. Instead of working 10 to 12 hours a day, he now works only an average of eight a day for five days in the week. The New Deal is, indeed, pleasing to the laborer.

The South has come in to receive many other benefits. Much money has been advanced to the states for the construction of highways. Still more has been poured out under the Civil Works Administration. Then, large sums have been loaned under PWA for all sorts of projects. A large housing project to cost altogether about $4,000,000 is to be undertaken by the Federal Government in Atlanta. The land is already being condemned on which these apartments are to be built. Still other large sums have been advanced by Uncle Sam in order that teachers might be paid. The schools would have been closed some months ago had it not been for this generosity on the part of the National Government.

Gets National Outlook

Again, the South once traditionally conservative is now becoming progressive. This can be largely attributed to the personal popularity of President Roosevelt. Most people in the South believe that whatever the President stands for is right. There has been some criticism of the New Deal by certain southern leaders, but this has had little effect upon the President's popularity.

The South, at one time the stronghold of states' rights, is getting a national outlook now. Over 100 years ago a great southern statesman and Democrat—Thomas Jefferson—originated the doctrine of states' rights. While he was President of the United States he did his best to oust the great exponent of nationalism, John Marshall.

After Jefferson, the cudgels in behalf of states' rights were taken up by John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, Andrew Jackson, Roger Taney and others. Finally the Civil War was fought over slavery and the issue of states' rights. The South lost and nationalism triumphed. In

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Lithuanian Coup Had Foreign Aid, President Says

Former Premier Sentenced to 12 Years at Labor for Part in Uprising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

KAUNAS, Lithuania, June 19—Allegation that the recent attempted coup d'état by Augustine Waldemaras and his supporters was aided by "foreign assistance" (which is taken to mean German) was made by President Smetona, when the former Prime Minister was sentenced yesterday by court-martial to 12 years at hard labor for his share in the rising.

The President declared his allegation was borne out by the investigations of the examining magistrate who had been dealing with the murder of a National Socialist named Jessutis.

It is understood that Jessutis was an important witness of the Lithuanian Government to whose representatives he had disclosed a secret report on the activities of German National Socialists in Memel. Three National Socialists have confessed to taking part in the crime, according to the government's statement.

Return of Leticia To Colombian Hands Ends Row With Peru

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 19 (AP)—Leticia, the tiny jungle village whose sovereignty nearly caused war between Colombia and Peru, today was handed back to Colombian authorities.

For the last year Leticia and its surrounding territory have been administered by a League of Nations Commission. Today's action followed the agreement reached at Rio de Janeiro between representatives of Peru and Colombia, and marked a peaceful end of a long controversy.

The ceremony, as announced here, consisted of an exchange of brief speeches between Gen. Ignacio Moreno of Colombia, intendant of the Amazon territory, and Commissioner Giraldez of Spain, for the League of Nations, followed by the signing of the Act of Delivery."

South America was thrown into a fervor of excitement in 1932 when a group of Peruvian citizens, claiming Colombia had ignored developments of the treaty-awarded village of Leticia, seized Leticia and ran up the Peruvian flag. Both nations immediately poured armed forces into the jungle territory which lies at the northern border of Peru and the southwestern edge of Colombia. Both nations appealed to the League of Nations.

Canadian Group Moves To Safeguard Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A country-wide campaign to prevent forest fires is being undertaken by the Canadian Forestry Association. A caravan representing the organization is visiting scores of communities in central British Columbia, holding mass meetings and organizing the people to make the district fireproof.

In northern Saskatchewan, the association's railway lecture car is banding the people together to save the native forests. Sound pictures on conservation are being shown in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and lecturers are carrying the protective campaign into the frontier regions. The Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission is allowing the forestry association to add forest fire warnings to the daily weather forecasts radiocast to all parts of Canada.

Jobless to Run Idle Factories On ERA Loans

Ohio Commission Plans Relief Activity on Big Scale

National Program

Surplus Supplies Would Be Exchanged for Products of Other States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19—To operate idle factories for the benefit of the unemployed, the Ohio Surplus Relief Corporation has been formed here.

The concern is seeking a capital loan of $500,000 from the United States Surplus Relief Corporation, it was announced by Adjt.-Gen. Frank D. Henderson, head of the Ohio relief Commission.

The Ohio body is incorporated by Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clarence H. Burke, state finance director, and Mr. Fred A. Miller, president of the H. C. Goodman Company, Columbus shoe manufacturing firm, a member of the relief commission. Other members of the relief commission are to be directors.

Through the corporation, according to present plans, the State will lease and operate factories now idle, to produce clothing and other necessities for families of the unemployed, especially those now on the unemployment relief rolls, and, too, to lease farm lands for the benefit of the distressed rural families.

Nation-Wide

The Ohio program is a part of the nation-wide program approved by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to use unemployed persons now on relief for producing necessities for the destitute.

Ohio, however, is one of the first states to use this method of aiding the group, according to Mr. Henderson. No products of the state-operated factories will find their way into the normal trade channels to compete with the products of privately operated industries, Mr. Henderson particularly pointed out.

Goods produced in the factory will be used only by persons now depending on the public relief funds for their existence. Surplus products over and above the needs of destitute Ohioans will be exchanged with neighboring states' relief organizations for raw materials, finished products operated by relief organizations in other states, or even farm products produced under relief auspices.

The new plan for unemployed workers to produce the necessities throws the federal as well as subordinate state relief agencies into direct bartering of services and commodities.

The Plan

Under the state factory system, an idle coat factory in Columbus would be leased by the State. Former employees of the plant, now on public relief, would be put back to work at their old machines. Other qualified garment workers receiving relief would be assigned to the factory.

Each worker would put in enough time at regular rates to earn the amount of cash to which he is entitled under the relief rating for a family of his size. At present this amounts to $6 for a family of five.

If additional work is still available, the worker is permitted to work extra hours for which he will receive "scrip," or credit slips exchangeable for other goods produced in other state-operated factories.

The Columbus factory, operating on this basis, may produce with other similar plants more women's coats than are needed for destitute Ohio families. Then the Ohio Relief Commission can barter these surplus garments to the New Jersey Relief Commission, which is operating a woolen mill, producing cloth suitable for women's coats or men's garments, or the surplus of women's coats might be sent to North Dakota in exchange for wheat which could be processed into flour for needy Ohioans in some idle flour mill the State will lease.

Federal Land Planning To Halt Speculation

BERKELEY, Calif., June 19 (AP)—National land planning instead of speculation for individual profit was one proposed aid to farming before the agricultural section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science today.

"Land policies until recently were shaped by individual desires," Dr. L. C. Gray, chief of the Division of Land Economics of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, told the section. "Now the whole problem is to purchase sub-marginal lands to offer the population better opportunities elsewhere."

A similar view was expressed by Dr. Paul Eke of the University of Idaho who said: "We should look at the problem from a national point of view and stop the type of reclamation that is conceived by the promoter."

Dr. L. Dudley Stamp, chairman of England's Land Utilization Commission, said that the eventual solution in both countries is long-term planning—though the immediate problem in the United States is curtailing production while England is seeking to increase it. The long-term goal, Dr. Gray said, would be to place each agricultural district into use for the crops for which it is best suited.

'Free Port of Boston' Spurned; Parents Demand Grade Marks; Engineers Study Beach Erosion

Both Houses of Congress Pass Law Upholding Court Ruling in Recent Trial; Government Won't Pay Costs of Setting Up Port

The Boston Day

Boston last night, by a stroke of the President's pen, had what it had long wanted—the right to be a free port—only to find today that it did not want it after all.

Boston's port business has lagged for many years. The free zone idea for moving goods in foreign trade for reëxport without being subject to customs formalities looked like a great possibility. A new era for the port was seen.

A free zone, however, is something more than a piece of paper. An area must be set aside which means engineering survey costs. Then administration officers and staffs must be set up and paid. New physical additions such as docks or dock remodeling may be necessary. The whole thing runs into money.

The bill signed last night provides that while the Government grants the right to establish a free port, it must actually be established and paid for by the city, state or a private corporation, the Government bearing no part of the cost of setting up the area.

"Where is the money coming from?" was the question asked by Manager of the Boston Port Authority Richard Parkhurst today. He continued, "I can answer for the city and State right now—that they are not interested at present, despite the fact they were anxious to see the enabling legislation go through!

Another Parkhurst "out" about the plan was how to support such a free port when Boston is not a crossroad of trade. No duties are collected in a free zone to pay for its maintenance. The only funds come from an exchange of goods. Thus a free zone will not revive a tradeless port, but will augment greatly a port which has a flow of trade already established.

Optimists about town today saw success, despite the fact of no money being available at present. They visualized manufacturers actually building plants within the zone where goods could be fabricated and reëxported without duty, with thousands of new employees of such plant as a happy possibility.

Education

Bewildered Parents

Newton's much publicized "no-report-card" system for school children will be challenged by a group of parents before the School Committee tonight.

Interviews with teachers have taken the place of these cards during the past year. Progressive educators saw in the step the elimination of the competitive sense which makes many children's school lives result in a feeling of inferiority and futility.

Today sees the year's trial openly questioned.

The protesting parent group outline their theoretical discussion as follows:

A thorough accounting is needed if the parent is to gauge the abilities of the child and properly guide him toward a career

A parent needs to know whether a boy is doing better in mathematics than social studies, whether he is good on addition but stumbles over fractions, whether he shows adaptability to reading, writing and English or to technical subjects.

Report cards remind the parent to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Too Many Kites Menace to Air Pilots! Sport Barred in China—But Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China, the land where kiteflying is supposed to have originated many centuries ago, must fly no more kites, according to a decree of the Ministry of Communications.

But in matters of vital personal moment like this, the average Chinese is an individualist more likely to be guided by his own inclination than by even the weightiest of government orders.

The reason for the Ministry's edict is that kites at high altitudes are alleged to impair visibility for aviators. Pending more formal orders from higher authority, as result of representations which the Ministry has made, a request has been sent to the city government of Greater Shanghai asking that Shanghai inhabitants be instructed not to fly their kites.

Thus far, kiteflying continues without check and it is a trifle difficult to imagine the local gendarmerie scouring the broad Yangtse plain for kitefliers.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent has flown over the Yangtse areas in several directions at this season and can testify that kites are a prominent feature of the aerial landscape. Whether they are any real menace, however, is more of a question and none of the American pilots in either commercial or military service with whom the correspondent has talked are disposed to regard kites as a flying hazard.

Kiteflying has increased in popularity throughout China during recent years, particularly in Shanghai proper, though the airplanes chiefly take notice in flying over densely-peopled country districts. In such areas, the upper surfaces of the kites on a clear breeze day will seem almost like a pavement from the viewpoint of the pilot coasting along only a few feet above the higher kite levels. It is difficult to understand how the kites could constitute a real menace, however, for they are clearly visible and however numerous they may be, the pilot can always make out enough below to keep his bearings—in addition to which all commercial fliers operate closely by compass because the landscape of the Yangtse is too flat and monotonous to provide good landmarks.

Adults and children are equally keen on kiteflying. In Nanking recently kiteflying received the sponsorship of various high officials, including Dr. Cho Ming-yi, chief secretary of the Executive Yuan, and prizes were given for altitude.

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Things Present

The right awnings to a house are just as important as are well-chosen clothes to its mistress, and on the Home Building Page you will learn how to select the awnings for your house to emphasize its cheer and friendliness.

Your German friend who is studying English will be helped by comparing the article and its translation, on the Home Forum Page.

Helpful information is offered to the student who desires to work his way through college—on the Progress in Education Page.

Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Weekly Magazine Section, revealing the scenic wonders of America in "Uncle Sam Announces the Big Show" by Henry Edison Williams. Jack Starr-Hunt offers an article on Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, candidate for President of Mexico, in "Mexico's 'Next President,' Cardenas." In "W. C. T. U. Activities Encircle the World," Dorothea Kahn tells of this temperance movement with a membership of a million women.

Wednesday's regular features include: Women's Activities Page, another Scroggins adventure, and Facts About the Bible.

President Begins Big Task Of Signing Measures Passed As Legislators Go Home

Many Bills Sent to Executive Departments for Final Scrutiny—Blank Checks Left on Desk of White House for Key Positions

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19—President Roosevelt's immediate job—now that Congress is on the train for home—becomes for a little while more onerous than ever; he turned today to the task of signing his name over and over again.

Several hundred bills await the telltale words, "Approved, Franklin D. Roosevelt," but he can spread the pen-work over 10 days. Some 125 have already been sent to various executive departments for scrutiny, so that much of the signing will be deferred until the President returns here next week from his New England trip. Others will be signed on the Coast Guard yacht Sequoia as she lies on what the President today called the high seas of New London harbor.

* * *

Blank Checks: In a sense the President will be filling out a number of blank checks which Congress has already signed. His authority is enormous and its first exercise will be in the appointment of members to three key commissions. He intends to choose before June 30 five men to control the nation's security exchanges, and all stock markets operating in interstate commerce. These individuals will have in their power a tight grip on Wall Street and all the Wall Streets of the country. They will hold office, without hindrance, until the next session of Congress approaches the question of confirming their appointment.

In similar case will be the Communications Commission, of seven members, to regulate the nation's interstate and foreign means of communication by telegraph, telephone, cable and radio.

These 12 individuals will occupy significant and potent rôles in the national governmental structure. President Roosevelt has unlimited authority, for six months at least, to appoint exactly whom he chooses.

Another board which may take on even greater importance if labor troubles become acute was authorized at the last minute in the Labor Disputes Joint Resolution. The President is empowered to choose an unnamed number of adjudicators in whose hands the whole industrial peace of the nation may rest.

Therefore, as he signs the deluge of bills which poured down Capitol Hill on the last week-end, Mr. Roosevelt will also be engaged in the job of finding from a dozen to 20 first-class men, fitted for specialized tasks, and enjoying public confidence.

* * *

Steel Peace in Sight: For the first time since the steel strike threat assumed alarming proportions, government officials ventured to predict a successful and peaceful outcome to conferences now taking place between steel labor leaders and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. The labor group itself promised to transform the present truce into a permanent peace provided their four-point program is accepted by the Government and the steel operators.

Settlement hopes are, however, tempered by the fact that the labor delegation conferring here today is empowered by the recent steel labor convention to end negotiations and call a strike at any time it sees fit. Thus their proposals amount in effect to an ultimatum.

The similarity between their demands and the provisions of the new labor legislation voted by Congress last Saturday provides the best reason for expecting a permanent settlement. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson announced he had read both and found it difficult to discover any fundamental differences. Provided the Administration chooses to use the powers of the act to force collective bargaining on the steel operators there seems no basic reason why the labor group should be dissatisfied.

Some difficulty may result over the insistence of the labor leaders on a personal conference with the President. This the White House is not disposed to grant. Why it should be necessary seems uncertain unless the workers feel that the personal word of the President that the agreement will be enforced means more than that of his subordinates who are properly charged with labor mediation problems.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, chairman of the National Labor Board, was also present at the Labor Department conference. General Johnson, however, has been out of the steel negotiation since the day when the labor group stalked out of his office denouncing his speech of the night before over the telephone to Chicago, and refusing to have anything more to do with him.

The labor ultimatum proposes a tri-party mediation board, with power to arbitrate workers' complaints, hold union collective bargaining effections, and enforce majority representation. The President is authorized to do all these things and more under the new Labor Disputes Act. The demands were presented in what was described as a "conciliatory fashion," while Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, emphasized that its acceptance would bring peace to the industry.

* * *

Congress Dances: Which isn't strictly accurate. House members did not dance in the little celebration which marked the adjournment of the session yesterday, but they did everything else but, to the intense chagrin and embarrassment of a few self-styled "thinking members," who sought to forestall the usual adjournment festivities now almost a tradition in the lower chamber.

Plans had been well laid for the affair. Representative William I. Sirovich (D.) of New York, whose dramatic efforts never made much of a dent on Broadway, was looking eagerly forward to rendition by the House of the result of his latest excursions into the arts in the form of song. Dr. Sirovich aided preparations with the hope and with the enthusiasm of the creative artist thirsting for long-deferred public recognition.

Then came the "thinking members" bent on upsetting the little celebration on the ground that it would not look so well in public print along about election time. They got up a resolution denouncing such jovialities as unbecoming the dignity of the House and banning the use of the House chamber for such purpose after adjournment. It passed by a substantial majority.

But this did not daunt Dr. Sirovich. A lull came lurng the closing hours as the House, with all work completed, waited for the Senate to catch up. The Marine Corps Band was waiting just outside the door. The opportunity was too much for the temperament of the genial House—and Dr. Sirovich's contribution to the art of song was saved from oblivion. For no sooner had the band begun to play than the festive spirit gripped the "thinking members." In a moment the House had swung into the full adjournment program as originally planned—not after adjournment when it really wouldn't have mattered so much, but actually while the session was still going on.

* * *

Bad Strategy in NRA: Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson added one more item to the lengthening list of strategic moves which have been weakening his position with the Administration as well as public opinion. The incident itself is essentially trivial. It is simply the dismissal of an employee of the NRA whose efficiency had been questioned by his immediate superiors on several occasions and whose dismissal had been recommended to the General at the same time. There is considerable reason for thinking that the General was justified in his action.

But—and this is what makes the matter significant—the employee was discharged when, in his capacity as president of the NRA employees' union, he carried a protest to the General against the dismissal of another employee, held by the union to have been unfairly dismissed. Thus, whether true or not, it looks very much on the surface as though the General is taking the same attitude toward his employees as he criticizes industrial chiefs for employing toward theirs. He fires the leader of the local union, allegedly on good grounds. There seems to be a discrepancy between preaching and practice which looks bad in the public press—particularly here in Washington, where local papers are making much of the incident.

Good strategy would have been to dismiss the unwanted employee at some other time. Had it come when his superiors first recommended it, nothing would have been said. Had it been deferred for a few weeks, the incident equally would have lacked significance. But to dismiss him, when he is making a protest in his capacity as union official, has the appearance of a deliberate attempt to prevent the collective bargaining within his own organization which he is supposed to enforce throughout industry.

* * *

Drought Budget: Just before Congress adjourned it set aside $525,000,000 for the relief of "stricken agricultural areas," more commonly referred to as the drought region.

Counties added to this territory each day have now brought the total up to 808, with 292 in the emergency group and 516 in the secondary classification. Vice-President Garner's Uvalde County was one of 10 Texas counties named emergency areas yesterday.

Relief officials, meeting together, estimated that the demand for federal drought relief will increase 50 per cent before it begins to lessen. The money Congress has just appropriated, they think, will be sufficient to take care of the entire need. Approximately $40,000,000 had been spent out of regular relief funds before Congress made the special appropriation.

Between now and the time Congress convenes next January, Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, expects to have made a firsthand survey of relief needs and methods in every part of the country. "You get a little stale sitting here," he explained. "The place to see this is out over the country."

* * *

Franklin Roosevelt, LL. D.: The Doctor of Laws degree to be conferred upon President Roosevelt tomorrow by Yale University will be his seventh honorary degree.

Other institutions that have honored him previously are Rutgers, Hobart, Fordham, (Roman) Catholic University of America, Washington College and American University.

School Life, federal office of education journal, reveals this month that Presidents Taft, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt have received more honorary degrees than any other presidents. President Taft had 13, President Coolidge 6, and President Hoover 26, eight of which were presented to him by foreign universities.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Nothing to Do Now but Get Reëlected

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Florida Gets 869 Acres For First Forestry Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The first forestry park for the State of Florida is an actuality.

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have accepted 869 acres adjoining Highlands Hammock in Highlands County, under recent state legislation authorizing investigation of suitable sites for state forests, parks and reforestation projects. The area was deeded to the State by trustees of the Highlands Hammock Association, Inc., and the Florida forestry service has been authorized to administer it. The land was bought and made accessible by the late Margaret S. Roebling of New Jersey and Florida and her husband, John A. Roebling. This tract of land will also be the site of the proposed Florida botanical garden and arboretum, work on which will be started by a CCC camp located near Sebring.

Singers to Meet in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 19—Ten thousand singers will attend the next triennial International Saengerfest of the North American Saengerbund, to be held in Pittsburgh, Penna., in 1937, according to announcement by the Chamber of Commerce.

Communist Rioters In Toulouse Clash With French Police

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, June 19—Serious rioting in Toulouse last night, climaxing a series of rowdy manifestations recently in other towns throughout the country, reveals anew the dangerous political tension that prevails beneath the surface in France.

Until dawn today police and armed mobile guards charged Socialist and Communist demonstrators in Toulouse. Numerous shots were exchanged and it is reliably reported that 50 guards and twice as many rioters were seriously wounded.

The riots resulted when parties of the Extreme Left in Toulouse—which is the political capital of Southern France and the stronghold of Radicals and Socialists—organized a counter-manifestation against a banquet of Jeunesses Patriotes (Young Patriots) attended by M. Pierre Taittinger, Paris deputy and leader of this Nationalist League. Like other recent disturbances in the provinces it was the result of a clash between organized forces of the Right and Left, and is an indication of the extent to which the political and economic unrest that burst out in Paris earlier in the year is now beginning to permeate the provinces.

Reds Take 'Credit' For Cuban Massacre

HAVANA, June 19 (AP)—The bold invasion of a hospital by five men, who kidnaped a wounded man as he lay in bed, intensified the aftermath yesterday of Sunday's shootings in which 15 persons were killed and threescore wounded.

The shooting which turned a parade of 50,000 members of the ABC society into a slaughter was on everybody's tongue and brought bitter newspaper comment. The attack was attributed to enemies of the society.

In spite of a heavy guard around the Calito Garcia Hospital, five men broke into it and carried off Evelio Torres, one of those wounded, and escaped, but police said there were no charges against him.

Police meanwhile had arrested 18 alleged Communists, charging them with complicity in shootings. Among those taken into custody were several ABC members of the secret police. Joaquin Ordoqui, secretary of the communistic National Confederation of Labor, was arrested after he had signed a widely-distributed manifesto referring to Sunday's disorders as a "victory over the ABC'S Fascist hosts."

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Ivory Soap 2 Lge Bars 17c 5 Med Bars 24c
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Fruit Cocktail Ever-Ready 2 Tall Tins 27c
Tuna Fish Geisha Fancy White 2 No. ½ Tins 35c
Crystaline Salt 2 2 Lb Pkgs 13c
Dill Pickles CENTURY OF PROGRESS Qt Jar 17c

Junket A quick easy dessert to prepare - assorted flavors Pkg 10c

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Mustard Finast Prepared 2 12 oz Mugs 25c
Cider Vinegar 2 Qt Bots 25c
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Whole Wheat Bread Lge Loaf 7c

FINAST WHOLE GREEN
Refugee Beans 2 No 2 Tins 33c
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LAMB FORES Lb 15c
Sliced - - Lean ✓ - Not Wasteful
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Delicious Flavor -- Extra Fancy Grade
POTATO SALAD 2 Lbs 23c

Fresh Eastern - Sliced To Broil or Boil
Halibut LB 25c
Fresh Flounder Variety
Fillet of Sole LB 15c

Native Baldwin Apples 4 LBS 21c

Bananas Mello Ripe 4 Lbs 21c
Tomatoes Red Ripe 2 Lbs 13c
Spinach Fancy Native 3 Lbs 10c
Beets Fancy Native Bunch 5c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

'Free Port of Boston' Spurned; Parents Demand Grade Marks; Engineers Study Beach Erosion

(Continued from Page 1)

pause and assess the child's progress, make a happy opportunity for father and child to sit down and review the mental experiences of the year, to strengthen weak points. Taking this privilege away denies one the full joys of parenthood.

The experiment inculcates in the child the notion of no distinction of mental ability, the best receiving only the same reward as the poorest. In a competitive civilization competitive learning is essential.

* * *

Three results are noted by the Newton parents: 1. A failing interest by the children in their school work, leaving the parent bewildered. 2. Consultation days a bedlam of inquiring parent and puzzled, distracted teachers who in several cases have actually been unable to identify certain children mentioned to them. 3. At the end of a year the parents have not the faintest picture of their children's progress.

Tonight the parent group will recommend the following alternate plans:

A. Abandonment of the existing plan and a return to the tested system of report cards and grade markings.

B. Modification of the plan by restoration of classroom markings, with a periodic report card to be rendered under seal with a return stub which will acknowledge receipt of the card, but will give the child nothing to display to fellow pupils.

C. Adoption of a new form of report card in which graded markings will be amplified by comments on character and attitude from each teacher with whom the child is in contact.

City Affairs

Tunnel Rate Changers

Up through the stately white-columned portico of the State House today swept a swarm of people. Leading them was the fiery city councillor from East Boston, Henry Selvitella. He was bringing a petition signed by 3000 constituents asking for lower rates for using the new East Boston tunnel which is about to go into service.

The petition called the rates unfair, exorbitant and discriminatory. What Mr. Selvitella wants is a 25-cent round-trip rate for passenger vehicles instead of the proposed one-way rate of 25 cents. The petition was laid before the State Department of Public Utilities, today being opponents' day. Thursday the proponents of the new rates were heard.

* * *

Conscience Fund

Conscience is still an actual dollars-and-cents asset at City Hall. Today a check for $41 was received. The attached letter said "Please put this in the . . . treasury. . . . This money was got dishonestly and the writer will feel much better to return it where it belongs."

The Conscience Fund received $12,099 between 1891 and Jan. 1 of this year. Since January an additional $393.86 has been received.

* * *

Peculiar Setup

Peculiar is the setup of the Metropolitan Boston district. Highly individualized towns and cities have to shoulder one another's financial costs due to state supervision of the area.

Thus today Mayor Mansfield wrote a letter of protest to Governor Ely urging his veto on Somerville Mayor Hagan's bill for a $350,000 beach on the Mystic River. That the passage of the bill would have a certain value is not questioned. It would remove the Hinkley rendering plant, which adds only unpleasant odors to the river breezes, and make a fine beach for bathers. But this would be an all-Somerville benefit only.

Nevertheless Boston taxpayers under the Metropolitan Assessment Plan would have to contribute $110,000 of the $350,000 total. Thus the Mayor wrote vigorously today in protest. He also announced that Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton opposes the beach on the same grounds.

* * *

Delinquents Ease

That mere physical distance should not hinder delinquent taxpayers from paying up and incidentally save themselves an interest charge of 8 per cent, 12 branch collecting offices were announced today. The period from June 25 to June 29 has been set aside for collections in the following buildings:

Court House, East Boston.
Court House, Charlestown.
Franklin Union Building, Berkeley Street.
Municipal Building, Roslindale.
Municipal Building, Hyde Park.
Municipal Building, Dorchester.
Curtis Hall, Jamaica Plain.
Municipal Building, 88 Roxbury Street, Roxbury.
Municipal Building, South Boston.
Library, Codman Square, Dorchester.
Municipal Building, Vine Street, Roxbury.
Old Town Hall, Brighton.

All offices will be open between 12 and 3 p. m., except the Hyde Park office, which will be open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Coastline

Canute Surveys Work

Huge tides and heavy northeasters that pound the northern New England shores do damage amounting to millions to shore homes, sea walls and small craft—would do more if it were not for a modern Canute, the American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, a group of engineers, federal and state, which deals with erosion problems on public and private water fronts.

Yesterday erosion engineers from all the Atlantic states met at Hampton Beach, N. H., as guests of the State of New Hampshire, held their annual banquet and ironed out the knotty problems of erosion at that beach.

Today the engineers made a progressive tour of the north shore. Gen. Richard K. Hale, Associate Commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, was pointer-out. The tour ended with a visit to Massachusetts' newest and pet experiment, the control of the unruly tides at Winthrop Shore Drive, and luncheon at the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Millen-Faber Trial

Congress Closes a Door

Congress yesterday settled a moot legal issue, filling up one loophole through which some authorities have felt that three convicted Massachusetts murderers might have jumped.

Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber are awaiting formal pronouncement of the mandatory death sentence for the killing of a policeman. Some apprehension has been felt, however, as to the validity of their trial, due to federal law complications.

* * *

The Millen attorney, having been denied a trial without jury, sought a writ of habeas corpus in a federal court on the grounds his clients were refused their constitutional rights. The petition was denied and an appeal is now pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals. Millen counsel then contended the trial should be halted in view of this appeal, and cited a federal statute which he and others interpreted as making such a stay of procedure mandatory under these circumstances.

* * *

Yesterday, however, the Senate passed the House bill, introduced at the request of Massachusetts authorities, clarifying this federal statute, and making trial stays discretionary with state justices. Possibility of having the Millen-Faber trial declared null and void is thus precluded. The bill now goes to the White House for signature.

Meanwhile preparations went ahead at Dedham for the trial, scheduled to start tomorrow, of Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, Murton's bride, who has been held as an accessory after the fact of the murder.

Anti-Nazi

Harvard Joker

But little untoward has marked the Boston visit of Dr. Ernst F. S. Hanfstaengl, Hitler aid, attending the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the 1909 class at Harvard. But an editorial in the Crimson asking that a degree be given him resulted in a series of anti-Nazi posters being pasted about dignified Harvard Yard. They called derisively for degrees such as "Master of Concentration Camps" and "Bachelor of Book-Burning."

Today newspapers announced that Harvard would award no degree to Dr. Hanfstaengl. But a second reading of the announcement from the Harvard Press Bureau hardly made such a sweeping statement justifiable, left many people thinking there was still a joker.

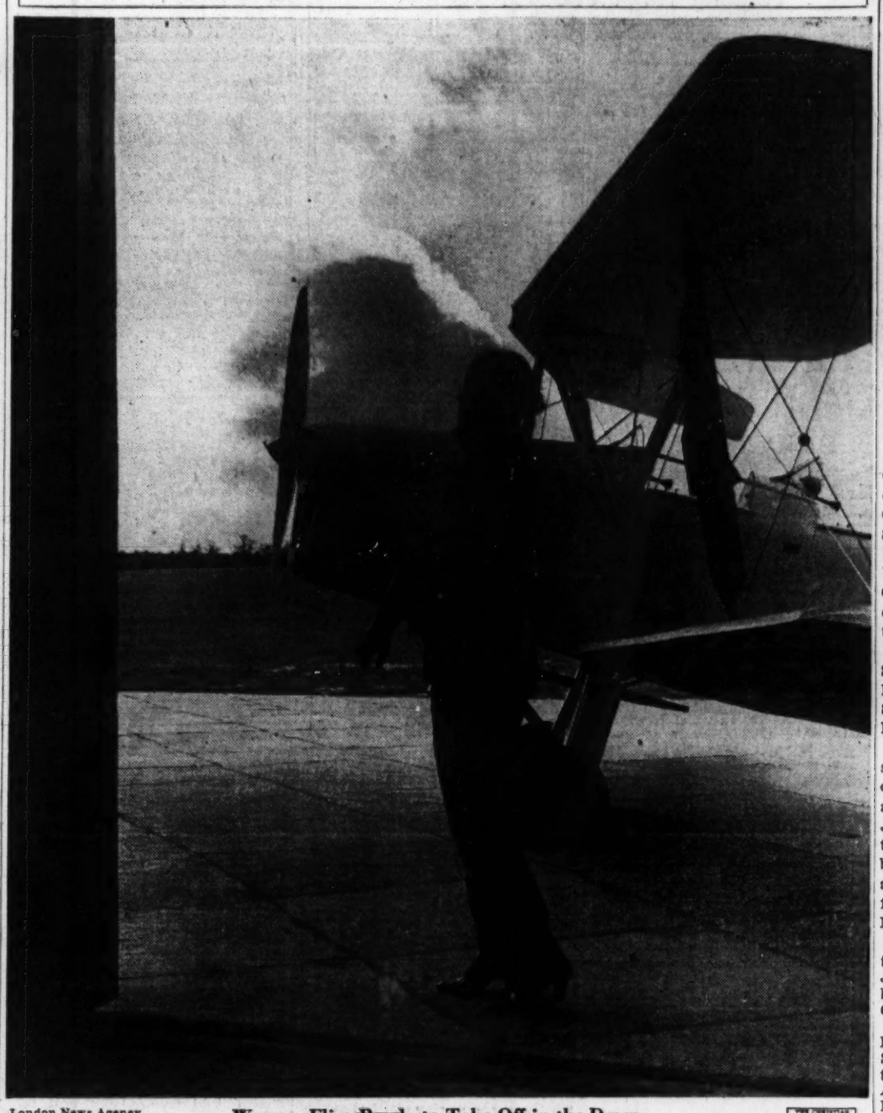
The statement said that the doctor is in Cambridge as a member of the 25-year-old class of 1909 and that he will "receive no 'honors' to which any alumnus is not entitled."

But an alumnus who has achieved distinction is definitely open to honors. If a university honors non-alumni who have "arrived," much more will it be proud of an alumnus who has achieved a place in world affairs.

* * *

Harvard always holds its list of "honors" back until about noon of the day they are conferred. They then come as a surprise. The Harvard Press Bureau statement studied today left no assurance that a surprise name on a surprise list was still possible Thursday.

It Gets One Up in the Morning



London News Agency

Woman Flier Ready to Take Off in the Dawn

She Is a Member of the London Aeroplane Club and Is Ready at the Break of Day to Soar Into the Blue for a Holiday Flight.

This happens to be in England, but all over the world, more and more of the average run of people are taking to flying as a sport and recreation as well as a means of quick transportation. This increase in the use of the latest means of modern transport is evident also in the commercial air lines. But private air fliers are the most in evidence in so far as their increasing numbers are concerned. Perhaps the day when the old-time stable will give way to a combination hangar and garage is not so very far distant.

College Degrees In New England Fall on Leaders

Three in President's Cabinet Honored at Williams and Amherst

Yesterday was college day in New England. From the hills of New Hampshire, where Dartmouth College nestles among stately trees at Hanover, to the elm shaded streets of Williamstown, Mass., the home of Williams College, practically every New England college conferred honorary degrees upon one or more of the nation's leading men and women.

Among these were three members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, became a Doctor of Laws at Williams College; and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, became Doctors of Laws at Amherst College, where Mr. Ickes gave the commencement address in upholding the brain trust.

At Dartmouth College, United States Supreme Court Justice Harland Fiske Stone and Mr. Samuel Seabury, New York lawyer and civic leader, became Doctors of Laws.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., while Mrs. James J. Storrow, whose benevolence to Boston and Massachusetts has benefited thousands of citizens, was awarded the degree of Master of Arts from Smith College at Northampton, Mass.

Mr. Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent of schools in Boston, and Judge Hugh D. McLellan, of Boston, both received honorary degrees by Colby College at Waterville, Maine.

At Brown University, Providence, R. I., Mr. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, was given the Doctor of Laws degree, along with Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College.

The University of Vermont made the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, head of the world's Christian Endeavor Union, a Doctor of Divinity, and conferred upon Sophie Kerr, noted novelist, the degree of Doctor of Literature.

At Amherst College where degrees were conferred upon Miss Perkins and Mr. Ickes, the college also conferred the degree of Doctor of Science upon Mr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University.

Wisconsin Opens Great Arboretum And Bird Refuge

Nolen Stresses Need of Forest Planning Under New Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., June 19—The Wisconsin Arboretum and Wild Life Refuge, a 500-acre tract on the west shore of Lake Wingra, near Madison, was dedicated Sunday as a "monument to conservation."

The wooded expanse, designed as a conservation laboratory, as well as a beauty spot, was acquired by the coöperation of civic organizations. Mr. John Nolen, Boston city planner and landscape artist, who visioned the development a quarter century ago in his outline of "Madison, a Model City," hailed the accomplishment as "a new conception of what state, city and school can do through coöperation."

A well-established national system of arboreta and wild life refuges was advocated by Mr. John Nolen, Cambridge, Mass., city and regional planner, to make economically and socially practical the national plan for American forestry and for national parks and reservations.

Speaking at the dedication of the Arboreta and Wild Life Refuge of the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Nolan said, "America is in great need today of the scientific results of the research which students and administrators in this field have begun to make available.

"In arboreta," he added, "the United States is backward considering its population and wealth. Our country is now embarking on a reforestation policy. Trees are needed for timber, to protect our watersheds, to prevent erosion, and for many technical purposes.

"A popularization of arboreta would bring larger appropriations from public authorities, and more and more generous gifts from private benefactors. It would provide one of the best outlets for investment of surplus funds, surplus idealism and love of adventure, surplus employment, and the proper direction of the activities of such organizations as the Citizens Conservation Corps. Arboreta would enrich the new leisure."

The speaker, in addition, urged that the landscape survey started in Massachusetts by the American Society of Landscape Architects be extended throughout the nation.

"If human interests are to be served and the beauty of the countryside preserved for future generations," Mr. Nolen said, "such surveys and plans must sooner or later be extended throughout the entire country."

Geneva Welcomes American Support Of Labor Agency

GENEVA, June 19 (AP)—The prospect of American adhesion to the International Labor Organization aroused enthusiasm at yesterday's session of the International Labor Conference.

Applause lasting several minutes came from all sides when Mr. Harold B. Butler, director of the International Labor Bureau, announced the action of the American Congress authorizing President Roosevelt to arrange American membership in the organization.

"No single event," said Mr. Butler, "would be more welcome in every country belonging to the International Labor Organization than the decision of the United States to take full part in our work." He said United States coöperation would be great encouragement during the present critical hours.

Caterpillar Tractor Net

PEORIA, Ill., June 19 (AP)—A net profit of $1,656,977 was earned by the Caterpillar Tractor Company in the first five months of 1934, B. C. Heacock, president, announces. For the month of May net sales of $2,929,271 were recorded with a net profit of $502,584, Mr. Heacock said. Net sales for the first five months of 1934 totaled $10,691,421.

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60 x 30 in.	3.75
6 ft. x 3 ft.	5.50
7 ft. x 4 ft.	8.50
9 ft. x 6 ft.	16.50
12 ft. x 6 ft.	21.75
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10 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6	24.50
13 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6	43.50

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Farm Moratorium Bill Passed As Congress Closes Its Books –But Will President Sign It?

Calendar Completely Cleared in Rushing Niagara of Final Session, Many Important Bills Being Hurried Through Without Discussion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19 — The Seventy-third Congress adjourned late last night having talked less and done more than any other peace-time session in history.

In its final hours it passed what is probably the most radical piece of legislation in its eventful history and provided for a continuing story to be written from the White House. The act is the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill providing in effect a material cancellation of the farm indebtedness of the country which now totals about $13,000,000,000. The question is: will the President sign the bill?

At the White House this morning, Mr. Roosevelt merely said that the bill had not yet reached his desk, and that he had made no decision on it, one way or the other.

Congress wound up last night by passing in a few hours an aggregation of measures which have sufficed to make history for the entire lifetime of most sessions of Congress. In the Niagara of last-minute legislation, many important measures passed with little comment and hardly any advance notice in the newspapers.

It left its calendar practically clean, which is almost unprecedented in legislative history and in addition to passing all White House "must" legislation it threw in a few final touches of its own, particularly the Railway Labor Act, of benefit to labor, and the Mortgage Moratorium Act, of benefit to farmers.

Congress yesterday passed, among other bills:

1. Deficiency Appropriation Bill carrying $2,000,000,000.
2. Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Bill.
3. National Housing Bill.
4. Crosser-Dill Railway Labor Bill.
5. Tobacco Control Bill, putting crop limitation on compulsory basis, like cotton.

Two bills which the Congress did not pass were the Omnibus Banking Bill and the amendments to the AAA.

Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio, who prevented Congress from adjourning Saturday because of his insistence on the banking bill, led the way to adjournment yesterday by promptly withdrawing that measure as Congress met.

Up to President

But so far as the Administration is concerned that week-end delay changed the whole executive situation. It placed squarely before President Roosevelt what is possibly the most difficult choice so far in his White House career: whether to accept or veto the radical farm mortgage bill, which the Administration has opposed vigorously all along up to now.

The bill slipped through in the last days of Congress by a legislative miracle, after it seemed to have been pigeon-holed for good. It required unanimous consent in the Senate to be taken up, and when Mr. Frazier, its sponsor, brought it forward, Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, objected, which seemed to dispose of it finally. However, after Mr. Hebert had left the Senate chamber, Mr. Frazier called it forward again, and despite the Senate "gentlemen's agreement" against such procedure, it was put through without objection. When the vote was taken in the Senate yesterday on the final conference report the ballot was 60 to 16 in its favor.

The bill in brief virtually permits a five-year moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures.

Foretells Cancellation

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F.-L.) of Minnesota, speaking bluntly for the bill yesterday declared that the bill was the beginning of "inevitable" cancellation or repudiation of debts throughout the country.

The Administration's hostility to the bill was evidenced by a piece of political legedermain in which the report papers of the conference between the representatives of the two houses on the bill were "lost" with an inevitable delay of many hours in which—had Congress adjourned in the meantime—the bill would have been thrown overboard.

Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana, however, filibustered until new papers were issued and held up business until assured of a vote.

The bill provides the machinery for the appointment of a debt conciliation commissioner for the scaling down of debts in all counties with a farm population of over 500. If conciliation courts fail to bring any readjustment or agreement between distressed farmer and creditor, the former can immediately petition to be declared a bankrupt, and at once be placed in position to get his obligations scaled down to a "reasonable" value.

If the creditor still objects to this the farmer is automatically given a five-year moratorium, during which he will have plenty of opportunity to get refinanced.

Sponsors of the bill claim they have Presidential assurances of signature. To veto the bill now would require an act of great political courage, since it would alienate a major section of the farm population, partly responsible for the President's election.

Mr. Roosevelt today indicated he would refer the bill to appropriate departments of the Government for recommendation. The Department of Agriculture and the Treasury, however, have objected to the bill as too drastic all along.

Another Filibuster

Besides bills passed, Congress in the last minutes failed to approve one measure, due entirely to Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R.) of Delaware. This was a measure backed by Democratic stalwarts to hold a special unemployment census a few days after the coming fall election, with jobs for some 100,000 enumerators. Republicans charged, with reason, that these jobs would inevitably go to precinct and other workers of the Democratic Party in a majority of cases, as a reward for campaign efforts. Mr. Hastings directed a brief one-hour filibuster ostensibly against the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, but when whispered assurances were given by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, that the census bill would be dropped, the filibuster suddenly ceased, and Congress got on.

The Senate quit just after 11 o'clock, E. S. T., and the House, shortly thereafter.

Rain pelted down outside and the galleries in the Senate were only partly filled and Senators yawned into each other's faces. On the House side an attempt at "dignity" was made in contrast to usual playful merriment at such sessions in the past, but the effort was too much for the membership, and the Marine Band played tunes while a song composed by Representative William I. Sirovich (D.) of New York, eulogizing Congress, was played.

Training for Troubador Cruise

© W. Buckingham, N. Wembley

Operatic Bass Practices in London

Manito Klitgaard Sings and His Wife Listens As They Prepare for Water Journey Through Europe.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Real Estate Lobby Shouts

When the Massachusetts Senators walked toward the chamber this afternoon they ran into a hotbed of determined lobbyists, 125 strong. The Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association had mobilized in protest against the passage of the proposed state housing bill. This measure, to be argued in the Senate this afternoon following its passage in the House the other day, merely enables the State to tie in with the federal housing plan.

⁂

Mrs. Hannah Connors, president of the association, led her followers into one of the largest committee rooms, where they waited in vain for Speaker of the House Saltonstall and President of the Senate Fish to accept their invitation to address them.

After lusty assertions that they would not leave the State House until they had seen their representatives, the group crowded around the Senate doors to buttonhole, each his Senator, and whisper in his ear opposition to the housing bill.

⁂

The Senate will discuss and vote on this bill, with these aroused taxpayers in the galleries, unless it can maneuver a postponement. The unwelcome guests will contend for a roll call.

⁂

The association is against the plan on many counts, mainly because, as small home and apartment owners, they believe private corporations under a government subsidy will be able to build dwellings in unequal competition with the present home owners.

Waiting for Congress

The Legislature is confronted by an important tangle in the closing days of its session. Four bills calling for various systems of unemployment insurance and reserves bid for passage. A probable way out is contained in a resolve argued before the Rules Committee today. This resolve would make these four bills and the whole issue of insurance and reserves the subject of a recess investigation.

⁂

House Speeds Up

The Massachusetts House pitched into the task of keeping ahead of the committees today. Convening at 11 a. m., it clicked off its business at an accelerated gait. It overrode the Governor's veto against reimbursing Charles A. Smith for damages to his automobile caused by a wild deer; passed to be engrossed a bill abolishing the division of animal industry in the Department of Conservation; and passed to be engrossed a resolve providing for an investigation of the advisability of extending the Boston rapid-transit system from the Forest Hills Station to the Dedham line and to Spring Street in the West Roxbury district.

To the accompaniment of charges that "county rings" had done sinister lobbying over the week-end, the House defeated an order to appoint a legislative committee to study county government. Whatever savings in money and whatever improvement in government might have been obtained by a thorough overhauling of the county machinery, must await further conditioning processes.

⁂

Senate Settles Issue

The first act of the Senate today after a week of adjournments was to accept the conference committee report on service charges by gas and electric companies. Thus one of the most stubborn legislative issues of the session has been settled, barring a veto by the Governor. The bill, as now amended after five or six consultations between the two branches, abolishes service charges for consumers using more than $9 worth of electricity a year and more than $7 worth of gas. It permits charges on volumes less than this amount, affecting mainly the small users, such as vacationists, who open their cottages for a month or two a year.

⁂

Combing Out Snarls

Hair divided the false and true at the State House today. Some members of the hairdressing profession appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and urged state regulation of beauty shops. Specifically they asked that a board of registration of hairdressers be set up.

They argued that without state supervision 75 per cent of the hairdressers could not give a permanent wave without ruining the customers' hair. Connecticut, Rhode Island and Maine now enforce rigid control over their beauty mills. Massachusetts has no control other than that exercised by the Board of Health over certain matters affecting sanitation. The writer left the committee all snarled up in coiffures.

⁂

Cook Saves Democrats

Efforts of Republican Secretary of State Cook to save the Democratic State ticket by rounding up two officials of the Democratic State Committee, whose duty it was to certify the convention nominees, met with success yesterday. With but 41 minutes to spare, Mr. Leo M. Harlow, permanent committee chairman, and Mr. William Doyle, permanent committee secretary, appeared at the State House, looking sheepish.

Had Mr. Cook's gratuitous efforts failed, the Democratic Party nominees would have been placed on the same status in the September primaries as those who were refused the party indorsements—say Mr. Curley. Republican Cook saved a great Democratic nullification.

⁂

Curley Rolls Sleeves

Mr. James M. Curley means business. He announced today that on July 1 he will open headquarters in the Young's Hotel building and start registration activities. In the meantime the statement of Alvan T. Fuller is being variously emphasized. Some insist Fuller said he would run unless certain conditions were met by Bacon and others, that he will not run if Bacon fulfills the prescribed conditions. Sum both columns up and you get the same answer, and an interesting insight into the uses of emphasis.

Ralph M. Blagden.

Singer Builds Operatic Yacht To Tour Europe

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A small gray motor yacht, home built, slipped quietly down the Thames recently and out into the sea, carrying with it the adventurous story of a man who was unable to find work and so made some for himself.

The man is Mr. Manito Klitgaard, principal bass at Covent Garden in 1913, and well-known member of American opera companies. The task he has set himself is to sail thousands of miles through the waterways of Europe, singing to the villagers of the riverside from the deck of his small craft. Perhaps he will be asked to sing in the town halls. He does not know.

With him have gone his wife and an engineer. His wife is navigator, and has taken special lessons to be able to set the proper course. The yacht Mr. Klitgaard built himself.

"We shall go first through northern Europe, France, Denmark and up the Baltic Sea," Mr. Klitgaard declared before he set out. "After that we are not sure where we will go. It depends upon how the trip pans out."

"It will be hard work," he added. "We know that. But we are fairly used to it. Before I found a place in opera I lost everything in the great San Francisco earthquake. I took my guitar and sang in the market places. Sometimes I collected as much as $20 a day. Then I obtained what might be called a professional job—I was hired by a stallkeeper to sing by his stall and attract the public. After that I toured in opera in America, subsequently coming to England and taking out musical shows of my own."

"I ran up against a few difficulties and I found it lately hard to get proper work." Mr. Klitgaard continued. "Then I became various things from odd-job man, caravan tender, to dock laborer. So I guess I can rough it all right! Now things are better. Some friends had faith in me and enabled me to get my ship built and set out on this trip."

This singing sailor has plenty of sea knowledge to help him on his way. His father, Capt. Christen Klitgaard, famous Danish merchant sailor, was made a "Ridder of Danebrog," or Knight of the Danish flag, after sailing 50 years as a master mariner and easily completed his 1,000,000 miles at sea before he retired.

Another Ban on Arms To Bolivia or Paraguay

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 19 (By U. P.)—Sale of arms or war material to Bolivia and Paraguay was prohibited by government decree yesterday.

Canada's Tariffs Can't Be Altered By Tariff Board

Supreme Court Decides Body Is Organized to Find Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Supreme Court of Canada has decided that the Canadian Tariff Board is merely a fact-finding body, that it has no right to adjudicate on points of law, that it cannot alter levies collected by the department of national revenue, and that its regulations are subject to review by the Minister of National Revenue.

The judgment was issued Friday. It took the form of answers to three specific questions asked by the government.

In the view of Mr. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, this would indicate that the tariff board, as now constituted, does not fulfill the pledge made by the Canadian Government to Britain at the Ottawa conference of 1932. In the Commons on Friday he asked whether Premier Bennett would amend the legislation which set up the board, in such a manner as to fulfill the representations made at the Ottawa conference.

Premier Bennett replied that the present tariff board implemented all undertakings made at the conference, and intimated that there was no intention of enlarging the powers of the board.

The board itself, which was constituted a year ago, operated on the assumption that it had certain judicial powers and the right to upset customs duties collected by the department, if, after hearing evidence, it decided that the duties were not properly collected. However, it has now been told by the Supreme Court that its findings must be limited to fact.

One of its purposes was to discover the differential between costs of production in Britain and Canada, the difference to be used as a guide in setting up Canadian tariffs against British goods.

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

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O	W	N		O		A	R	K		
U		A	R	R	A	S		I		
B	T		O	D	D		P	L		
L		S	W	E	D	E		L		
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New Deal Changes the South Both in Substantial Things And in Widening Its Outlook

(Continued from Page 1)

spite of this, however, the South continued to agitate states' rights, and the issue was kept alive for over a generation.

During the administration of Woodrow Wilson a shift from states' rights in the South began. This shift, however, was not a conscious one in Dixie, rather it was an unconscious one. The National Government slipped up on the South's "blind side" as it were and dealt a severe blow to states' rights.

It was through the medium of subsidies to the states that this took place and the movement was led, in part, by Southerners, but these Southern leaders were hardly conscious of the far-reaching results of their actions. In 1916 the first large subsidy for the construction of highways was voted by Congress and the latter body has continued to vote money for this purpose in ever increasing amounts.

Has Strings on Them

Strings were tied to these grants, i.e., each State in order to receive money from the National Government had to come up to specifications prescribed by the Federal Highway Bureau. Of course one can readily see what this led to, namely, more and more control of the states in their functions.

Another measure of far-reaching importance passed under Wilson was the Smith-Lever Act. Two South Carolinians, think of it, were the authors of this bill. The bill called for large subsidies to agriculture in the various states. No section was stronger for this bill than the South.

The extension of federal power by means of subsidies was checked after Wilson's time. The Smith-Towner Act was bitterly assailed by Southern representatives in Congress; this act called for large subsidies to education. The South's opposition was largely due to the Negro question.

The old Twentieth Amendment or Child Labor Amendment brought forth hostility from the South also. It was largely due to this opposition that the amendment was killed. One reason why the southern manufacturer could produce goods much cheaper than those of the East was because of cheap child labor. The South was unwilling to yield on this humanitarian measure and the result was unfortunate.

South Continues Loyalty

But a great change has taken place under the Roosevelt Administration. The South fought for Roosevelt and the New Deal at Chicago and, on the whole, it has continued to stand in line. The Solid South voted for the Democratic nominee in November, 1932. Many Southern Democrats did not know what they were getting into, no doubt, especially the conservative element which was at one time by far in the majority. Many old timers still shake their heads but they continue their support to the President.

At one fell swoop child labor was done away with by the National Recovery Act. Southern representatives in Congress forgot about the ancient States' Rights Doctrine and lined up behind this act. The Southern manufacturers, on the whole, accepted this good-naturedly except for rumblings here and there. This act meant that the South would be affected to a far greater extent than any other part of the country; not only did child labor prevail in this section but the employees were worked longer hours generally. The Southern manufacturers, therefore, had to make more sacrifices and the advantages they had over their Eastern competitors were considerably lessened. So much for the time being, for NIRA.

Probably the thing that has been more widely acclaimed in the South than anything else is the New Deal to the farmer. Last year about this time the price of cotton was around 6 cents a pound, but now it is bringing in the neighborhood of 10 cents.

Gives Plowing-In Credit

There is no doubt but that the plan which was worked out last spring whereby the farmers agreed to plow up several million acres of cotton in return for benefits offered has been responsible for the good price of cotton. If it had not been for this plan the yield of cotton would have been about 4,000,000 more bales and the price would probably be 5 cents a pound today.

About three months ago when the price of cotton was falling steadily a mild revolt among the farm element of the South took place. Farmers were discontented not only because the price of their chief product was falling but because at the same time prices of necessities were rising due to NIRA.

Meetings were held and there was much criticism of the above-mentioned act. The four cents processing tax on cotton was also attacked. Finally a committee composed of a certain number of outstanding Southern representatives in Congress and farm leaders was created. This committee was asked to take up the grievances with the President.

Due to the President's slight illness at the time he was unable to see the whole committee, but a few key men remained in Washington and were finally successful in obtaining a hearing. The farm leaders demanded inflation of fiat money originally, but the President let is be known before the conference that he would not listen to such a demand. Nor would he yield on the four cents processing tax. He came to an agreement in the conference with the leaders, however, that about $100,000,000 would be lent to southern cotton farmers on their cotton. The amount fixed per pound was 10 cents.

Everyone Is Happy

Soon, millions of dollars flowed into the South, and the farmers were happy and contented. Not only did they get loans, but checks from the AAA for the cotton which they had plowed up back in the spring began to come in. This delay might have been one of the reasons for the brief spell of discontent. When the loans were put out by the Government, the price of cotton began to rise. Farmers are buying large quantities of goods and the money is circulating. Taxes are being paid and merchants are happy once again. Could anyone doubt that the southern farmer is looking more and more to the National Government and that he is getting a national outlook.

Then there is the TVA. One hundred and fifty million dollars has been set aside for this work and a development of gigantic proportions is taking place. A large section of the South is being benefited — men and women are being supplied with work, cheap power will be furnished to home owners and to manufacturers over a wide area. If the experiment works out as anticipated more and more money will flow into the Tennessee Valley.

Not only is this true, but developments of a similar nature will be furthered elsewhere over the South. There is no doubt but that the South, on the whole, is for TVA. Of course, there is considerable criticism from the power interests, certain conservative business men, and from stockholders in power concerns, but the people are applauding the experiment. With such a vast business carried on by the Federal Government the narrow sectional viewpoint of many Southerners will be changed.

Still larger sums of money are coming into the South under PWA and CWA. Gifts of hundreds of millions of dollars and still larger sums in the form of loans are pouring in. This means that employment is increasing and purchasing power rapidly being restored. Hundreds of thousands of people have been put back to work under the CWA. As soon as the reemployed receive their checks, they begin to spend and the money turns over rapidly.

It is said that Christmas sales in some areas have been larger than at any time since 1929. Bank clearings have enormously increased.

Just a few days ago I chanced to be in the post office in Atlanta and while writing a card I was approached by a rather shabby looking man who was proudly exhibiting a check on the Treasury of the United States. It was for $12 and the smile on his face showed that he was happy. Probably it was the first money he had earned in months.

Labor is for the New Deal. The NIRA has liberated the workingman. His hours are short, his pay is much better, and thus he is made happy. Whereas he worked long hours under the old system, he now works only a few hours a day. Thus the workingman has more time for leisure and is enabled to enjoy the better things of life.

There is still some opposition among bankers; in fact, there is considerable dissatisfaction in this group with the New Deal. They are afraid of the Roosevelt monetary policy—most of all, they fear there will be inflation. Many of the small bankers are opposed to the banking law passed by Congress last spring whereby deposits are guaranteed. When the law actually comes into effect much of this opposition may disappear provided it works better than has been anticipated.

There are some conservative politicians who are doubtful about the New Deal and a few radical ones have been critical. But a politician is usually looking for favors, not only for himself but for his constituents. Now the National Government is handing out a tremendous amount of money, jobs, etc., and the conservative politician is willing to give in as a rule if he can receive something from the National Government.

Among the outstanding conservative leaders of great influence, perhaps no one is more critical of the New Deal than Senator Carter Glass of Virginia. He has been bitterly assailing the National Industrial Recovery Act and his himself refused to comply with its provisions in his business.

In the radical fold, Senator Huey Long (D.) of Louisiana and Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, stand out as critics of the New Deal. Senator Long spoke out in the Senate against some of the Roosevelt program and he was responsible for delaying a number of measures in their passage through Congress. But he has suffered for this and he will probably be a better boy in the future. Senator Long has received practically no patronage and this may mean his undoing in Louisiana.

Hopes For 15-Cent Cotton

Governor Talmadge has attacked the NIRA at times and has said that 15-cent cotton would do more for the South than anything else. He was opposed at first to plowing up cotton. Just recently, after he had let up in his criticisms, he attacked the CWA in Georgia.

After the receipt of a letter from a farmer down in the Governor's home county in which the writer complained that farmers were unable to get laborers to work on the farm because of the higher prices being paid to the unemployed by the CWA, Governor Talmadge came out blasting the CWA. After the Roosevelt Administration has done so much for the farmer Governor Talmadge has been more silent or even more inclined to praise.

There is no doubt that most conservative manufacturers in the South who once were in opposition to the New Deal are now for it. Many of them have seen the good results of shorter hours, better wages, control of production, and of the elimination of child labor. I know a very prominent industrialist who six months ago was violently critical of the NIRA and now he has changed. Perhaps when he saw the President at Warm Springs recently he was disarmed completely.

With truth it may be said today that the South is for the New Deal. Furthermore, it may be added that the South is getting a national outlook and that it will never return to the narrow states' rights viewpoint of the past.

The New Deal means a sort of leveling of wealth in this country; it does not mean Socialism, but it is an approach to it. It means that the "forgotten man" will be the "remembered man" of the future.

Where Money Will Come From

Now in order for the Government to give more and more services to the people it must have more money. This money will come largely from the wealthier and more fortunate classes. The National Government is in much better position to get at this source than are the States. If the National Government can levy heavier taxes and thus raise more money with which to extend its services the States will be perfectly willing as long as they can get big subsidies. The Southern States are just as anxious to get their respective shares as the others and they are willing to abide by the restrictions prescribed by the National Government.

The South in supporting the New Deal is giving up many of its traditional principles. In the first place, it has been the seat of conservatism but now it is supporting a very progressive program. Again it has been the Gibraltar of States' Rights, but in supporting the New Deal it is going nationalist. Truly a great transformation is taking place in the South.

South Likes New Deal Cotton Checks But Many Planters Would Prefer 15-Cent Cotton

Ewing Galloway

Cotton Spells Romance of the South

Upper Left—Planters Bring in Their Cotton to Be Ginned. Upper Right—Bales of "White Gold" Piled on a Levee Waiting Shipment by River Boat. Center—When the Bolls Are Bursting Comes the Picking Time. This Is on the W. D. Black Plantation Near Williston, South Carolina. Bottom—The Great New $6,000,000 Unit of the Pacific Cotton Mills.

Independent Dairies Protest 8-Cent Milk Sales in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—New York City's experiment in providing 8-cent milk to families on its relief rolls went into its second week today with daily sales in excess of 24,000 quarts.

Rain whipped over the city by a high wind throughout the two-hour morning dispensing period is believed to have accounted for a drop in sales from the high of 25,934 quarts yesterday to 24,806 quarts today.

This compares with 8706 quarts sold on the first day of the experiment, which was launched by the city on June 11, when the one-cent boost in the price of bottled grade B milk became effective here, bringing the cost to 13 cents a quart. There are 61 emergency distributing centers now as compared with 53 on the first day, all under Department of Health supervision.

Complaints that the city milk stations are hurting the milk trade of grocers and independent dairy dealers continued to reach city hall today, where the mayor was told by a delegation from this group that store sales had gone down about 20 per cent each day since city-supervised dispensing began. The chief grievance continues to be that families not certified to be in need are benefiting from the 8-cent milk.

Department of Health investigators are checking up on sales for such cases. A daily quota of two quarts is allowed each family save where the large number of children warrants a greater supply.

The milk is being sold in sanitary quart cartons put out by the Borden Farm Products Company, which also continues to be the city's supply source.

Alleghany Corp. Bonds

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Approximately 23 per cent of Alleghany Corp. 5 per cent bonds of 1950 have been deposited under the company's plan for payment of interest during the next five years with a new prior preference stock.

'Christian' Motive For World Peace Proposed at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., June 19—Sounding a call for a "Christ-minded citizenship" that will combat war in practice, as well as in principle, Dr. Leyton Richards, of Birmingham, Eng., delivered his fifth lecture before the Duke Institute of International Relations.

"If any nation dared to disband its armies, recall its fleets from the seas, and depend henceforward for its safety only upon the sacrificial service it could render humanity, that nation would have no need of armed defense, for it would be safe in the affections and gratitude of all mankind," this noted English clergyman declared.

"We shall be told, of course, that the Christian repudiation of war is too risky," he declared, "but it is precisely because of this risk that I ought to appeal to the adventurous spirit of youth. Men have always been ready to take risks for war, and we are doing it today, then why is it inglorious or shameful to take risks for peace?"

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Plays Many Parts

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Progress in Education

Girl Scouts in the City Parks Getting a Taste of Camp Life Through the Day Camps Under Experienced Leaders. The Group at Left Is Embroidering. The Center Group Is Making Beach Sandals of Inner Tubes. The Girl at Right Is Sketching.

Day Camps for Girl Scouts

Many Camp Activities Enjoyed by Groups in City Parks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

DAY camping for Girl Scouts is spreading in the United States. Just a day in the city park doing some of the same things that girls do when in a real summer camp! Girl Scouts from smudgy neighborhoods and treeless districts walk many blocks for a taste of this camp life with other girls. And even Girl Scouts who know all about real camp life like to join the one-day campers because they "have so much fun."

A city park may be pretty quiet at 10 o'clock in the morning. But at 10:30, when 100 or more day campers arrive, the shady grass patches are suddenly turned into busy handicraft corners. At 3:30 in the afternoon a bugle is blown, the signal for closing, and 15 minutes later the park is deserted. The Scouts pack their belongings and gather up all bits of paper and scraps of lunch so thoroughly that the park police have to blink twice.

In Many Cities

So goes a one-day camp which is fast becoming an integral part of the Girl Scout outdoor program in this country. In Providence, New York, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Madison, Chicago and other large cities—and now in smaller places as well—the day camp is increasing in membership. Last summer Chicago Girl Scouts held a series of one-day camps in three parks, each girl attending one day a week for six or eight weeks. This year the Girl Scouts have added two more parks. Last summer there were 500 girls enrolled. This year 700 are expected.

Little Pauline, a Jewish girl from a settlement neighborhood, who had attended camp for six consecutive weeks, said to her friend, "I am having the swellest time!" Then she was absent and the director was anxious about her. On the following week Pauline explained:

"My mother wouldn't let me come last week. She said it was too hot to walk 22 blocks to camp and 22 blocks home again."

Many girls, it was discovered, were tramping long distances on hot pavements to get to the leafy green camp. This year one park in Chicago has been chosen down nearer the tenement districts to make it easier for these girls. This will help girls like Caroline who had to bring three small brothers and sisters along with her since they had been left in her care.

Penny Crafts

"Penny crafts" is one of the most popular things to do in the one-day camp. Girls make all kinds of things which cost very little money. Often a whole group comes streaming across the park lawn with inner tubes hung over their shoulders. From the tubes they make beach sandals with straps fastened across with a collar button. If anyone is fortunate enough to get a white inner tube at a garage, then they trim with bits of white rubber all of their red sandals, water-proof bathing bags and rubber change purses for their bathing suits.

Primitive musical instruments are the main interest of another group of Chicago Scouts. They make ukuleles from small wooden boxes; shepherds' flutes, like those used in Bible times, from bamboo fishing rods; whistles from willows, and by stretching a big piece of inner tube over the top of a large varnish can they have a first-class Indian tom-tom.

Dramatics is a favorite with some other groups. The girls write their own little plays and then dramatize them out under the trees. They act out the Indian legend of the poplar tree under those very trees in the park. One group dramatized the Alaskan Indian legend of the totem pole in a park where there was a real totem pole.

Each Group Decides

Each cluster of girls decides for itself what it wants to do. Some like to make book ends out of apple boxes. Others study the flora in the park, or make woven rugs out of strips of selvage obtained from a curtain factory. One group, interested in clay modeling, made a whole set of dishes, modeling, baking, decorating and polishing them. Some make puppets and put on puppet plays which they write themselves.

A great transformation takes place in the kind of lunches the girls bring, according to Miss Mary Ellen Peckham, director of the Girl Scout Day Camps in Chicago. "Usually on the first camp day," she said, "we see big shoe boxes with thick sandwiches and bottles of pop coming into camp. But after talking about lunches and making a few suggestions, and perhaps having a contest or two, before the season is over the girls are bringing dainty lunches with salads and fruit juices which they dilute for their drinks.

"This whole idea of the one-day camp is growing so fast that this summer for the first time a national training course in day camping is established at Camp Edith Macey in New York State, and Milwaukee is having a two-day conference on day camping for the Midwest region.

Wayside Markets

Home Kindergarten Series—18

By Marion B. Emery

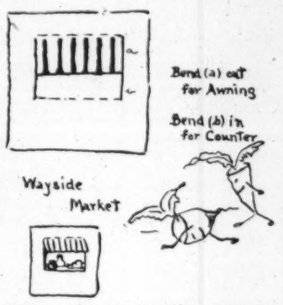
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials
Drawing Paper (6"x9")
Crayons
Scissors
Paste

Books for the Mother

"Kim," by Rudyard Kipling, published by Doubleday, $2.50.
"So Big," by Edna Ferber, Doubleday, $2.
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw, Brentanos, $2.
"Good Companions," by J. B. Priestly, Harper, $1.
"Roadside Marketing," by Gilbert S. Watts, Orange Judd Co., publishers.

BEFORE beginning this project, let us ask ourselves what markets we can remember having noticed in our journeys here and there. Did they live in memory because of their picturesqueness, their abundance of rich fruits, or because they were the settings in which authors placed their characters or around which artists arranged their scenes?



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It soon becomes evident that wayside markets are universal. Have not English writers made us familiar with the apple-cheeked vendors under umbrella stands! Kipling has brought us the scent of curry and spices in far oriental bazaars. Artists have drawn the Paris flower market near the Madeleine, the neat array of carts in a Belgium market square.

It is a source of inspiration to dip into our books; to share Salina's struggles as she determines to sell her garden produce on old Canal Street in Chicago ("So Big," by Edna Ferber); to follow the amazing career of Shaw's flower girl in "Pygmalion"; to travel in the van with Priestley's Jess Oakroyd and Joby Jackson as they make their rounds of the village fairs.

Special Trips

So much for the mother's preparation. The child will be interested in the wayside market close at hand. A trip to the farm which supplies the little market where it contacts with the highway will show the children just where the carrots, beets, onions, pumpkins originate. Plan to spend the whole morning; to wander over the fields, to watch the farmer plowing; to help the farmer's wife feed the chickens; to observe the washing and tying of the vegetables for sale. Let the children play with the dog, and watch the mother cat with her kittens. Let them savor the wholesome farm life. Then joyously end the visit with a picnic under the apple trees.

The next day a special trip may be made to the market, noticing how the little building is placed back from the road with a convenient sweep of driveway for motor customers. Talk about the counter with its attractive display of tilted baskets and crates; its tiers of honey pails, its signs with various prices for the different articles; the scales and cash register. Once start the children to observe and you will be amazed at their capacity for noting details.

The Indoor Work

Now comes the indoor work. For the story hour one teacher manufactured a tale about little Jane who was so proud to be able to make change and take charge of her family's market. But one day the family left her alone to sell the fruit and vegetables while they went to town on necessary errands, and to see the arrival of a famous aviator on a record-breaking trip. During a pause in the sale of her goods Jane went to sleep and dreamed that her vegetables came to life and played leapfrog and mischievous games, upsetting their boxes and crates. The roar of a plane landing in their field awoke her and of course it proved to be the aviator who had run short of gas. He refilled from a near-by road station, while Jane had the joy of giving him fresh fruit and a refreshing drink. When he was off again she returned to her booth, thankfully noting that the vegetables and fruit were all tidily in their places.

Following this story the children illustrated Jane's dream with drawings of the wayside market, the playful vegetables and the arrival of the plane.

The story also dramatized very nicely, the little boys especially enjoyed acting the part of the vegetables and fruit playing leapfrog.

[This is the last article in this series. The others have run on consecutive Tuesdays since Feb. 20.]

Mary C. Wheeler: Educator

Another Concordian Who Founded a School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I AM sending your little sister to school with you today. I want you to look after her and not let any of the children tease her or hurt her." These words of his mother filled with pride the heart of a seven-year-old lad of Concord town as he set out for school one morning nearly eighty-five years ago. The "little sister" was only three and her name was Mary Colman Wheeler. Surely no one present in that plain little wooden building ever dreamed that the small figure on the low bench at the front of the unadorned school room would one day be the beloved head mistress of her own beautifully equipped, progressive school for girls. Yet that is the story told by her niece in the volume, "Mary C. Wheeler, Leader in Art and Education." (By Blanche E. Wheeler Williams. Published by Marshall Jones, Boston, $2).

A native of the town that is famous for its leaders in both art and education, Mary Wheeler grew up in the society of the Alcotts, Emersons, Thoreaus and Hawthornes. From May Alcott she received some of her earliest lessons in drawing, and their common love of art made them close friends as well as competitors at local exhibitions. Her Concord acquaintances with such people as Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Elizabeth Peabody and Bronson Alcott, early brought her in touch with new ideas in education. Anyone particularly interested in these more noted Concordians will enjoy the part they play in these pages. For instance, this choice bit in a letter from a Chicago friend:

> I must tell you of "assisting"—entirely in the French sense—at a conversation conducted by your townsman, Mr. Alcott. It was held at a meeting of the Fortnightly. The subject for discussion was "Living With Others," and was to be considered mainly with regard to living with domestics. You would hardly have known the subject, by the time it was fairly incrusted with idealisms, theories of all sorts, and a good sprinkling of little touches of everything, "from tar water to the Trinity," as they said Coleridge's talks used to run. Yet it was entertaining, though I laughed to hear a bright little lady's comment at the close—"Well, now I suppose we shall never have any more trouble with servant girls."

An Encouraging Record

A large portion of the book is devoted to the eight years she spent abroad preparing for her chosen career as a teacher of art in the United States. Her struggles and achievements are related chiefly through her correspondence with Miss Mary Noble of Chicago whose friendship she made in Germany. It is from the latter's letters that much of Miss Wheeler's activity and character must be inferred. Although the record of letters is far from complete, there emerges from these pages a vivid personality, altogether charming in her steadfastness of purpose, her courage in face of illness, her sympathetic understanding of people, her gayety and her tremendous enthusiasm for art. A young person bent upon some goal and impatient of the time it takes to arrive will find Miss Wheeler giving voice to similar doubts and aspirations and will find in her an encouraging example of perseverance and self-discipline.

Her enthusiasm bubbles over in her letters. They radiate the joy of discovery as she goes from one art museum to another. If these fragments of letters can awaken in the reader a greater love for art and the desire to understand it better, it is small wonder she had such power to inspire her pupils. Here is one of her glowing accounts:

> Thence to the gallery—oh! how can I write of its wonders! . . . First, we went to the room which contains alone the Sistine Madonna of Raphael. If one has only money enough to come here and go back with, I'd advise him to come if only to see this Madonna. Pictures that we see so commonly give no idea whatever of it. First, the Madonna herself—the youngest of all I saw—stands so lightly upon the clouds, holding the child, and one reads the whole story in her face. Heaven has sent her this gift, the richest yet given to mortal woman, and the intense longing for spiritual grace, for wisdom, to help her in her holy work, fear lest she be too weak for her mighty task, and a soul pure enough to be chosen by God as the Mother of His Son—all this is read in the face—a face so pure, so beautiful, so maiden-like and yet so maternal that one feels, after seeing it, as if he had learned what spiritual beauty were. No words of mine can describe her, her beauty is indescribable. And the child! his features those of a baby, all so cunning and true to life, but as he looks through those wondrously beautiful eyes there's more than a baby's gaze—he seems to see, to realize the future that lies before him, to know that the work of no mortal is assigned him; the intense, earnest gaze, not of anxiety or fear, sees all—and the pious saints who kneel on either side heighten the holy effect, while the little cherubs gaze with delight upward to the newly born Saviour. The worship that is expressed in the faces of the minor figures is most wonderful. The whole idea of Christianity is here contained, and one must feel, as he gazes upon this mighty conception, how pure was the soul that could think it out, and how faultless the hand that could obey the soul's demand. One lingers long and reverently; other Madonnas hold beautiful, faultless infants—this Mother holds the Christ, and I felt to thank God for the sight!

Joyousness a Requisite

After living with her through the years of preparation and coming to have great faith in her unusual ability as a teacher, I was rather disappointed to have just one brief chapter to summarize her work in founding the Mary C. Wheeler School and Studio in Providence. The reader would like to hear more about her educational theories and how she applied them in what was then quite a radical departure from many traditional methods of schooling. The recognition she received both at home and abroad is proof of her success and further reminiscences from former pupils and teachers would be interesting. Her own life seems to have been an excellent example of the advice she gave in a graduation address:

> There is nothing more beautiful in life than the young girl taking back to her own home the joy and animation of her being. There are certain essentials in life that cannot be omitted, our relations to others and our individual growth. In establishing right relations with others, I wish to urge upon you the need of joyfulness. We are always longing to be useful; the first requisite to usefulness is joyousness. Never forget your own growth, easy conditions make life stupid. ALICE MYERS.

What Student Job Can You Win?

If You Hope to Work Your Way Offer Some Needed Skill

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I want to go to college. I am willing to work my way. I have written to the employment bureaus of several colleges. I rank fourth in a class of 30 seniors who are graduating this June. Because of this I thought I could obtain a promise of part-time employment while going to college next winter. I am willing to do anything. I have received several courteous letters expressing interest in my desire for an education. Some have given encouragement. None have promised jobs.

My father is a lumber man. His business has improved a little, but he is always saying that it may not last and talking about what he would do if things should get like they were. He suggests that I work around for him for a year or so until we can be sure of the future. I am 19 years old. What do you think of delaying my college course if I do not get the guarantee of work at some college? My father was once well-to-do. He could finance my entire course if he would, but he is past 50, and seems to want to keep the property he owns and the money he has accumulated.

What about the chance to work at your university? Sincerely,

Dick.

* * *

Dear Dick:

Few colleges will guarantee work in advance of registration. No matter how strong your recommendations, prospective employers like to see personally any applicants for jobs. They like to know also what hours each day the student can devote to outside employment. Until the college freshman has made out his schedule this is unknown.

Of the thousands of high school seniors who have written to me during the past 12 years telling me that they "must have work" or they cannot enter college, at least 80 per cent have stated their willingness to "do anything." This is another way of saying that they are not experienced or trained for any specific work. Here is our difficulty. The few vacancies in jobs that require no special skill (waiting on table, firing furnaces) are generally secured by college men already on the campus. "There aren't enough tables to go 'round," I have often said. College men looking for jobs waiting on table for board are like the potato bugs of which one farmer said: "Them bugs sits on the hills waitin' for the taters to come up." Don't let this bother you, however, Dick!

Every year I find difficulty in supplying local professional men with young men who can take dictation rapidly in shorthand, transcribe notes swiftly and correctly, type 75 to 100 words per minute, and spell, punctuate and paragraph correctly. Many high school seniors write that they can do typing. Only the very intelligent boy who has studied both typing and shorthand, in addition to meeting college entrance requirements, can meet the requirements of those who are asking us to supply stenographic help. The opportunity for the young man or woman who does the unusual thing—meets these high requirements—is good. Even so, we do not like to guarantee work in advance. When an employer in a college town needs help, he hires it. He does not promise work, as a rule, in advance of his need. This need may arise in July, November, January or at any other time. The college dean can give high school seniors facts and encouragement, and sometimes assurance, but few guarantees in advance of registration.

I know high school graduates who plan to sell magazines, brushes, hosiery, radios, vacuum cleaners and other articles on a commission basis this summer. The experience will be valuable. Any boy with initiative, determination, ability and willingness to work steadily and persistently can make some sales if he is properly instructed. When once he has proved this to his own satisfaction, he can create his own job any time. Commission-selling jobs can always be secured and the college boy can work at any time his schedule permits. He's his own manager.

Don't just dream and wish for a way to go to college, Dick! Learn to do some specific work that the crowd can't do! Add stenography and become an expert! Develop selling ability! Learn to do something besides waiting on table or firing furnaces. You may find work of this kind in some college. Your chances are improved, greatly, however, if you gain special skill, knowledge and experience.

If you intend to go to college, Dick, there are some things you should consider seriously. I know high school graduates who have delayed expecting to enter "next year." Each year their parents have thought they could not afford to spare the money for college expenses. Time flies swiftly. There is danger in postponing education. It is better to postpone the purchase of material comforts and luxuries.

You ought to have financial backing to carry you through at least the first semester in college. This is the critical semester! Make a good record. Then look for a job if you must. One semester in college is worth while even if you obtain no more. With a good scholastic record and the friends you will make, your chances for part-time work in self-support during the remainder of your college course are greatly increased. After the freshman year you may also be able to obtain some help from loan funds.

Whether you gain an education in college or through your own efforts, remember, Dick, that you cannot afford not to become educated, and that's squarely up to you.

Very sincerely,

HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

Sentences Pickwickian

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

The School of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge, Eng., is no longer concerned to fathom the mysteries of the universe; its members are engaged in the more homely task of learning the meaning of their own language. Their aim is the clarification of thought in the give-and-take of informal discussion. So at least contends Mr. R. B. Braithwaite in "Cambridge University Studies" (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Ltd., 8s. 6d.).

When Mr. Blotton called My Pickwick a humbug, he mollified the wrath of that immortal genius by assuring him that he had not called him a humbug "in a common sense; he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense." Now just as Einstein has declared that all times are local times, and that there is no absolute time, so Wittgenstein is maintaining at Cambridge that no sentence has any absolute meaning apart from the sense the author holds of it. In consequence, all senses become Pickwickian senses, and the function of philosophy is "to study the Pickwickianity of the propositions of science and common sense." (Ibid.) A Chinese philosopher, who had visited Cambridge hoping to learn something of the nature of the universe, departed with the wistful remark that instead he had learned a great deal about the correct use of the English language.

There are still individual philosophers who regard their subject as the "scientia scientiarum," and boldly tilt the delicate lances of their intellect against the windmill of the universe. Such are F. R. Tennant, who has brilliantly defended the orthodox Christian cosmology, and J. E. McTaggart, who in his "Nature of Existence" has sought to prove by a priori reasoning that material objects, space and time, are self-contradictory illusions, and that existence can only consist of selves cognizing each other.

The People's College Club Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York.

OUT of the shorter work day has grown a demand on the part of many young people, leading isolated lives in the large metropolitan centers, for congenial companionship and a chance to further their education. They are through with formal education. Now they are eager for live discussions on the vital problems of the day, creative recreation and interesting friends and companions with whom they may share ideas and good times—an accomplishment not always simple to achieve in the average modern city.

With a plan to meet this situation there has stepped into the picture a group of American educators, the advisory council of the American People's College in Europe. This college was founded five years ago in the heart of the Austrian Tyrol in an effort through residential study and field trips of a month to two years in length to put European study and travel within reach of young Americans of limited means, and is enlarging its scope every year.

The council consists of such well known American leaders as Prof. John Dewey, Dr. William H. Kilpatrick and Dr. Goodwin Watson of Columbia University, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, Dr. Jay B. Nash of New York University, Dean Alvin Johnson of the New School for Social Research and Dr. Nat T. Frame of the University of West Virginia. Mr. Soren A. Mathiasen is educational director of the college.

Open in September

The plan which this group of men is rapidly developing is the establishment of people's college clubs in the larger cities of the United States, many of which will be opened in September.

"A people's college club," says Mr. Mathiasen, "is a residential school for young people who work during the day, but would enjoy spending their evenings and week-ends in continuing their education.

"The plan is to have 25 or 30 young men and women living together, either in the city or within easy commuting distance of their jobs. An hour or so each evening and longer periods week-ends would be spent in consideration of various ideas with the lecture-discussion method. Resident leaders would be in charge of this program, inviting as guest speakers leaders in various fields of thought in the United States and Europe. The people's college is based on the belief that the sole purpose of education is to enable people to function better as human beings. It does not, therefore, deal with a system of courses with credits and grades, but makes a direct attack on the ways and means of living happier and better lives for the individuals and for the society of which they are members.

Awakened to Opportunities

"We believe that there are great things to be done in the United States during the years immediately before us, and that the great group of wage-earning young people should not only be alert to what the possibilities of American life are, but should be so trained that they will take an active part in determining that the best possibilities are realized.

"It has always been a part of the people's college belief that the social life of an individual is at least as important as his intellectual life, and in the clubs every facility will be utilized for singing, dancing, hiking, amateur theatricals and out-of-doors sports."

The New York City headquarters of the American People's College in Europe, 545 Fifth Avenue, is being used as a clearing house for the new people's college clubs and both young people interested in living in one of the club centers and community leaders interested in the idea of establishing such clubs in their own communities are invited to put themselves in touch with it.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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A Letter From Skye

DEAR B. Y.—

Over the hills we have come to Skye, packs on our backs, staffs in our hands; yet Skye does not half appreciate our effort and makes us feel intruders. Perhaps we are; for this little island, so short a distance from the mainland, has locked itself away in its romantic-tragic past, and shrouded itself with mystery as the grim Cuchullins shroud themselves in cloud. But nothing can keep us from taking away its beauty in our hearts, and enough of its magic to draw us back again; nor can anything keep me from sending the news of it all to you—not really news, of course, just three weeks full of beauty and happiness and our own peculiar mint of adventure.

In another three days we will be back in London—bunches of heather sticking out of our packs and our boots smelling strongly of kippers! I can't possibly tell you how many miles we have gone; but, if you have a map of Scotland at hand, put your finger on the west coast at Mallaig (our starting-point) and push it on up that loch-indented shore to Achnashellach and as far north as Gairloch, then across the sound to Skye, entering at the small harbor of Kyle Rhea. This we have done largely on foot, with ferries over the watery bits, and the occasional help of a bus or motor on the too-long stretches. Stout boots nailed and dubbined are our chief equipment, with rucksacks second. At night we stop at Youth Hostels where, for the sum of a shilling each, we have a bed (or in the wilds a paillasse), blankets, and cooking facilities.

* * *

Three weeks ago, on a hazy August morning, we left Mallaig and sailed up the sound of Sleat to the Kyle of Lochalsh; rain swept over the hills, but did not last long. Soon the mountains were rearing their wind-blown heads out of the mist and cloud, challenging us in that bold yet ready-to-be-respectful way that mountains have. We considered their challenge when we went up the Coulin pass, a climb of a thousand feet, made worthy by the view of Beinn Eighe gleaming in the sun as if it were snow-capped. The river Coulin led us down to the loch of the same name, a loch covered with water lilies over which dragon flies hovered! At Gairloch we were ferried across the wide rough bay in a tiny boat with a bright red sail; two Gaelic-speaking fishermen made the crew and the crossing lasted an hour and a half. Thence, the next lap of our journey lay along a path to be determined by compass, and held to by the cautionary directions of some shepherds who told us to keep the sea a quarter of a mile distant on our right and ignore the sheep trails running up the mountain on our left. The ground was boggy, but we made fair progress. Crossing the Craig River, we started up the slope, scrambling over boulders and through heather shoulder high, and then through mud and bog along the way to Diabaig. Neither sheep nor man nor lonely croft did we see that day, save two small shoeless boys who lived at a farm five miles distant and walked into the village twice a week to school.

Walking along silently, part of the countryside and the rhythm of movement, time slips by strangely. How long we had been going in hours or minutes neither of us knew, but suddenly we were standing on the edge of a small pool and in it we saw reflected Ben Shieldaig and Beinn Damh against a sunset sky of green and gold and crimson. We dropped to our knees and drank thirstily—water and beauty in cool gulps. At Inver Alligan we stocked up on food and were directed to a red-roofed cottage for milk. A granny, looking like a huge cottage loaf, came to the door. She was mazed at seeing us; but, when we waved our milk jugs, she understood and invited us in. The floor was spotless and our boots mudcaked, so we refused; but she was insistent on our entering. "I be here alone and the cow she be away, but come ye in and wait," she urged. We did and immediately became her listeners, as she told us how the cow had wandered and her daughter had been trying to find her for three hours. She offered us little green apples and told us walking was not good for young girls, but we were spared discussion by the appearance of "Cissie"—prodded along by the daughter who soon milked her straight into our jugs.

* * *

Rattagan hostel was our last stopping place, before casting off for Skye. While we were preparing our evening meal, the forester came along and offered to take us fishing. I wish I could share with you the magic of that scene—a little boat on the sea, on one side the mysterious beckoning hills of Skye slowly changing from blood-red to purple as the sun sank behind them; on the mainland the soft colors of the afterglow and then the sudden dark that follows the setting of the sun. Everything, even the plash of the oars, seemed muted. There was an air of expectancy abroad. The breeze blew cold up the sound, hurrying and gathering dusk into night—then the moon stepped majestically over the mountains. There was a sudden change: stars winked at us, lights danced on the waves, the houses on the shore were once more visible.

By noon the next day we were on Skye, but the mountains were lost in rain and a drizzling mist was dampening everything but our spirits. Walking along the road to Broadford, we joined a shepherd and his flock (and you may thank him for the sprig of white heather I inclose for you; his quick eye saw the clump which we gathered). By the time we reached Broadford, the rain had changed places with the sun and we saw Skye—its loveliness well watered, its mystery pierced by light. From Sligachan to Glenbrittle, we followed a faintly marked trail through a pass. The black Cuchullins, grand and rugged and mighty, lay on one side, on the other rolling moorland. That night the moon on the mountains was a breath-taking sight: scarred sides and splintered peaks they may be in the daytime, but silvered by the moon, their grim implacable air is gone; they look like the outer walls of some dream city, holding out sweet promise to those who scale their sides. Then we came to Uig on a narrow ribbon of road, set between rolling moorland. Tomorrow we shall be up early to get the bus to Portree, thence by boat and train to London, so as I say good-by to you I am saying it also to Skye.

I cannot quite imagine what it will be like to have the mountains no longer keeping their eyes on us, as they have these three weeks. In London the sunshine will filter through the mists as it has a way of doing in September, and the rains will be gentle on pavement and street as autumn rains are—but things will seem different. Unconsciously, I shall lift up my eyes to see the mountains and, if they catch Nelson atop his column or winged Eros, the mountains will still be there. The tranquil smile of a sun-covered loch will look up at me from the Round Pond, and I think I shall hear the quiet humor of country folk speaking out in all I meet, feel the steady easy calm of shepherds, foresters and fishermen in all I see. We are not really leaving Skye at all, so much of it is going with us.

Yours,
D. M. L.

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The Honorable Laura Lister, Later Lady Lovat: From a Portrait by John Singer Sargent

MUCH of Sargent's best work was done in England; and it was at the height of his London success, in 1896, that he painted this winning portrait of the Honorable Laura Lister, who was to become Lady Lovat. Here is to be noticed in its fullness Sargent's synthesis of the Italian and Spanish traditions, as they had been passed along to him by his teacher, Carolus-Duran. To his style, besides, Sargent added something more than a flavoring of the British romantic school of Gainsborough-Lawrence-Raeburn, an appropriate ingredient, surely, of portraiture that was concerned for so long with English aristocracy. The great vase on its pedestal, so characteristic of the neo-classicism that gave serenity and elegance to the British portrait tradition, is typical of Sargent's inclination to throw focus of interest upon the figure. It provides a sort of transitional symbol that enabled him to suppress distinctive elements in the background, for the "stage setting" accessories were not to his taste. Sargent's response to children had in it something of the grace of Greuze and the tenderness of Lawrence. We see in this charming child no hint of the caricature that tended to creep into Sargent's portraits of adults of this period and later. Even in the black and white reproduction, so commanding was his grasp of values, it is possible to discern the virtuosity of his representation of the textures and volumes of rich fabrics. Best of all is the conveyance of the spontaneous winsomeness of childhood, the radiance of a playful youngster, pausing for a moment of natural and dignified repose, as it were, to look at the painter.

An Old Play Bill

The casual sight of an old Play Bill, which I picked up the other day—I know not by what chance it was preserved so long—tempts me to call to mind a few of the Players, who make the principal figure in it. It presents the cast of parts in the Twelfth Night, at the old Drury-lane Theater two-and-thirty years ago. There is something very touching in these old remembrances. They make us think how we *once* used to read a Play Bill—not, as now peradventure, singling out a favourite performer, and casting a negligent eye over the rest; but spelling out every name, down to the very mutes and servants of the scene;—when it was a matter of no small moment to us whether Whitfield, or Packer, took the part of Fabian; when Benson, and Burton, and Phillimore—names of small account—had an importance, beyond what we can be content to attribute now to the time's best actors.—"Orsino, by Mr. Barrymore."—What a full Shakspearian sound it carries! how fresh to memory arise the image, and the manner of the gentle actor!

Those who have only seen Mrs. Jordan within the last ten or fifteen years, can have no adequate notion of her performance of such parts as Ophelia; Helena, in All's Well that Ends Well; and Viola in this play. Her voice had latterly acquired a coarseness, which suited well enough with her Nells and Hoydens, but in those days it sank, with her steady melting eye, into the heart. Her joyous parts—in which her memory now chiefly lives—in her youth were outdone by her plaintive ones. There is no giving an account how she delivered the disguised story of her love for Orsino. It was no set speech, that she had foreseen, so as to weave it into an harmonious period, line necessarily following line, to make up the music—yet I have heard it so spoken, or rather *read*, not without its grace and beauty—but, when she had declared her sister's history to be a "blank", and that she "never told her love", there was a pause, as if the story had ended—and then the image of the "worm in the bud", came up as a new suggestion—and the heightened image of "Patience" still followed after that, as by some growing (and not mechanical) process, thought springing up after thought, I would almost say, as they were watered by her tears. So in those fine lines—

Write loyal cantos of contemned
love—
Hollow your name to the reverberate
hills—

there was no preparation made in the foregoing image for that which was to follow. She used no rhetoric in her passion; or it was nature's own rhetoric, most legitimate then, when it seemed altogether without rule or law.—CHARLES LAMB. Essays of Elia.

June Fields

There are the mowers at work! there are the haymakers. Green swathes of mown grass, haycocks, and wagons ready to bear them away—it is summer indeed. What a fragrance comes floating on the gale from the clover in the standing grass, from the new-made hay, and from those sycamore trees, with all their pendant flowers. . . .

The meadow-sweet is hastening to put out its foam-like flowers, that species of golden-flowered mustard occupies the connecting space between the land and water, and harebells, the jagged pink lychnis, and flowering grass of various kinds, make the whole bank beautiful. Every plant that is wont to show itself at this season is in its place, to give its quota to the accustomed character of the spot; every insect to beautify it with its hues, and enliven it with its peculiar sound. . . .

Dragon-flies of all sizes and colors are hovering and skimming and settling amongst the water-plants, or on some natural twig, evidently full of enjoyment. The great azure-bodied one, with its filmy wings, darts past with reckless speed, and slender ones—blue and purple, and dun and black, made as of shining silk by the fingers of some fair lady, and animated for a week or two of summer sunshine by some frolic spell, now waltz together high in the air, and now rest as in sleep.

The white-throat goes flying with a curious dipping motion over the top of the tall grass from one bush to another, where it hops unseen, and repeats its favorite "chaw-chaw." The willow-warbler, the mocking-bird of England, maintains its incessant imitations of the swallow, the sparrow, the chaffinch, the white-throat, flitting and chattering in the bushes that overhang the stream. The land-rail repeats its continuous crake-crake from the meadow grass, and the water itself ripples on, clear and musical, and checkered with small shadows from many a leaf, and bush, and moving bough. We lift our heads—and in the west what a ruby sun—what a gorgeous assemblage of sunset clouds!—WILLIAM HOWITTS, in "Rural Life."

Demonstrated Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN will power is opposed to Truth. For instance, if one is unemployed and willfully outlines how he is to find that employment, if he stubbornly holds to some particular avenue through which he thinks it should come, he may bar the door of his thought to the right leading. He assumes in such erroneous thinking that he lacks something and can supply the lack by substituting a different material situation. False outlining thus accentuates the material belief.

Christian Science shows that God's man lacks nothing, and it enables men to prove this by knowing that man is ever employed, is in his rightful position, doing his right work, now and always. Knowing the truth about man frees the individual from the false belief of unemployment and brings the manifestation of proper activity. It is impossible to apply Christian Science successfully to any erroneous situation while one holds in thought a merely human way through which the error is to be eliminated.

The writer at one time found himself out of employment in the middle of winter in a small city where there appeared to be no possibility of getting any remunerative work before the spring season. He was without funds to meet the current expenses for his family. Human efforts to get work proved futile. He knew Christian Science offers help to such as he, and so he began to study earnestly the authorized literature. In fact, he did little else for three days. On the third day he suddenly felt a great sense of relief. There was no change in his physical environment, but there was a distinct mental awakening. A few moments later the telephone rang and a man, speaking from a city many miles away, offered him a desirable position, which was accepted with gratitude. The work covered a definite period, and when his first pay check came the three days he had been studying Christian Science were included in the period for which the pay was allowed. Pay day for him started from the very time he had turned to Truth whole-heartedly with no reliance on material means. The position he obtained was one which he knew nothing about until told of it over the telephone.

If we would demonstrate Truth in our lives, we must apply it correctly, scientifically. We cannot assume that a man is sick or in want, inharmonious or sinful, and then try by mental means to transform him into a healthy, happy, holy individual. Such an attempt would be the exercise of will power, the opposite of Christianly scientific thinking. Man, the image and likeness of God, never was sick or sinful, and this fact understood corrects the opposite belief. But any attempt to do this by developing in thought a definite material method or course through which the good desired is to come to us, hinders the demonstration.

Mary Baker Eddy defines "angels" in part as "God's thoughts passing to man" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 581). If instead of trying to determine how the inharmonious condition with which we are confronted is to be corrected, we will

". . . rest beside the weary road,
And hear the angels sing,"

we shall find progress being more speedily made. These angels, or messages from Truth, come to us when we are quietly listening. They tell us how to solve any problem. They impart to us the one right way of escape from the errors that would bind us. Are we so occupied with mortal beliefs and with our difficulties that we cannot "hear the angels sing"? Obedience and willingness, the putting aside of our will for God's will, are the prime necessities, for they link our lives with divinity. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 160), "To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."

Could we ask more than to "individualize infinite power"? Jesus said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," yet he manifested greater power than any other who trod this planet. His dominion over all material conditions was due to his understanding of spiritual law, of the relation of man to God, and of man's true existence as the perfect child of the perfect creator. This is the only outlining which Christian Science practice inculcates. Such outlining lies in the consciousness of the ceaseless activity of infinite Mind, harmonious in all its manifestations, each idea reflecting the beauty and perfection of Mind. This consciousness or spiritual understanding destroys the illusion of error and demonstrates harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

"Always Obey Your Superiors"

There is in the museum of the Masonic Lodge at Alexandria [Virginia] a small white-handled pocket-knife of very usual and undistinguished appearance—which, however, entered most forcibly into the drama of early Revolutionary history.

It was a knife ordered by George Washington's mother for her youthful son. In her list to her London agent, the item was covered by the words "a good pocket-knife for a boy." The article was of unusual significance, as it was intended to be a token of affection following a tense difference of opinion between them.

The boy had, a short time before the ordering of the gift, been offered a commission as midshipman in the British Navy and, full of the enthusiasm and hope of adventure which the promise of such a position stirred in him, had eagerly accepted, provided he could obtain his mother's consent. . . .

The consent was not granted; nor was a second and more urgent appeal more successful. George, thereupon, in obedience to her decision, relinquished what he thought was his great chance for adventure and preferment.

His mother, conscious of the wound inflicted, ordered the modest peace offering, as a symbol of affection and in appreciation of his willingness to submit himself to the dictates of those of maturer judgment. In giving it to him, she expressed all this, simply, in the words:

"Always obey your superiors."

The somewhat didactic admonition took on more and more value in his eyes as following years convinced him of the grave error he would have made had he followed his youthful impulse. As a continual reminder of this he always carried the knife in his pocket.

He explained the incident connected with it to General Knox one day during the tragic winter with the starving army at Valley Forge—an incident which Knox remembered and later used with great effect.

During this winter Congress failed absolutely to provide for the sustenance of the troops. Washington's oft-repeated appeals for money to feed and clothe the forlorn soldiers met with no response. Desertions were rife. Officers resigned. At length the General, driven to despair, in a moment of anger and supreme disappointment, wrote out his resignation. Assembling the officers of his staff, he read this document to them, stating that he was convinced that he must relinquish the responsibility he felt he could no longer bear with the inadequate assistance he was then receiving. . . .

He was in the midst of reiterating that he could not be swerved from his intention when Knox arose.

"General," observed he, "have you forgotten your pocket-knife?"

Washington, surprised and taken aback by this strange reference, so irrelevant to the course of the proceedings, turned his grave glance upon the officer. "What do you mean?" he asked.

"Did you not," continued Knox, "receive that knife with the admonition always to obey your superiors? Have you not in the present instance been ordered by Congress to command this army? And is it not true that Congress has not yet ordered you to relinquish this command?"

Washington, for a moment, stood torn by strong conflicting emotions—between the desire to follow the course that non-coöperation had seemingly forced upon him, and the appeal of his mother's words prophetically sounding at this second crucial moment of his life. At length, without a further word, he reached for his letter of resignation and tore it up.—HARRISON HOWELL DODGE, in "Mount Vernon; Its Owner and Its Story." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Bewiesene Führung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MENSCHLICHE Willenskraft ist der Wahrheit entgegengesetzt. Ist z. B. jemand stellungslos, und legt er sich eigenmächtig zurecht, wie er eine Stellung finden kann; hält er hartnäckig an einem bestimmten Plan fest, demgemäß er sie zu finden glaubt, so kann er die rechte Führung aus seinem Denken ausschließen. Er nimmt bei diesem irrigen Denken an, daß es ihm an etwas mangle, und daß er den Mangel durch eine andere materielle Lage aufheben könne. So betont falsches Planen die materielle Annahme.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß es dem von Gott geschaffenen Menschen an nichts mangelt, und sie befähigt die Menschen, dies durch das Wissen zu beweisen, daß der Mensch stets beschäftigt ist, daß er in seiner rechtmäßigen Stellung ist und jetzt und immerdar seine rechte Arbeit tut. Die Wahrheit über den Menschen wissen, befreit einen von dem falschen Glauben an Stellungslosigkeit und führt zur Bekundung richtiger Tätigkeit. Man kann die Christliche Wissenschaft unmöglich erfolgreich auf eine irrige Lage anwenden, solange man im Denken an einem rein menschlichen Verfahren festhält, wodurch der Irrtum ausgeschieden werden soll.

Der Verfasser wurde einmal mitten im Winter in einer kleinen Stadt arbeitslos, und es schien dort unmöglich, vor dem Frühjahr bezahlte Arbeit zu finden. Er hatte kein Geld, um die laufenden Ausgaben für seine Familie zu bestreiten. Menschliche Anstrengungen, Arbeit zu finden, erwiesen sich als zwecklos. Er wußte, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft in solchen Fällen Hilfe bietet, und er fing daher an, sich ernstlich in die genehmigten Schriften zu vertiefen, ja, er tat drei Tage lang kaum etwas anderes. Am dritten Tage empfand er plötzlich eine große Erleichterung. In seiner äußeren Umgebung hatte sich nichts geändert, aber es lag unverkennbar ein geistiges Erwachen vor. Einige Augenblicke später läutete der Fernsprecher, und ein Mann in einer weit entfernten Stadt bot ihm eine passende Stellung an, die er dankbar annahm. Die Arbeit erstreckte sich über einen bestimmten Zeitraum, und am ersten Zahltage fand er, daß die drei Tage, an denen er sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertieft hatte, in die Zeit eingerechnet waren, für die er bezahlt wurde. Die bezahlte Zeit begann für ihn mit dem Zeitpunkt, wo er sich von ganzem Herzen und ohne Verlaß auf materielle Mittel der Wahrheit zugewandt hatte. Es war eine Stellung, von der er bis zu dem Augenblick, als er durch den Fernsprecher davon erfuhr, nichts gewußt hatte.

Wollen wir die Wahrheit in unserem Leben beweisen, so müssen wir sie richtig, d. h. wissenschaftlich anwenden. Wir können nicht annehmen, daß ein Mensch krank oder bedürftig, unharmonisch oder sündig sei, und dann versuchen, ihn durch mentale Mittel in einen gesunden, glücklichen, heiligen Menschen umzuwandeln. Ein solcher Versuch wäre Ausübung von Willenskraft, das Gegenteil christlich-wissenschaftlichen Denkens. Der Mensch, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, war nie krank oder sündig, und das Verständnis dieser Tatsache berichtigt die gegenteilige Annahme. Aber jeder Versuch, dies dadurch zu tun, daß man ein bestimmtes materielles Verfahren oder Vorgehen ersinnt, wodurch einem das ersehnte Gute zuteil werden soll, hindert den Beweis.

Mary Baker Eddy erklärt „Engel" u. a. als „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 581). Wenn wir nicht zu bestimmen suchen, wie der uns bedrängende unharmonische Zustand zu berichtigen ist, sondern

". . . am mühsamen Wege ausruhen
Und die Engel singen hören",

werden wir finden, daß wir rascher Fortschritt machen. Diese Engel oder Botschaften von der Wahrheit kommen zu uns, wenn wir still horchen. Sie sagen uns, wie jedes Problem zu lösen ist. Sie zeigen uns den einen rechten Weg, den uns fesselnden Irrtümern zu entrinnen. Nehmen uns sterbliche Annahmen und unsere Schwierigkeiten so in Anspruch, daß wir nicht „die Engel singen hören" können? Gehorsam und Bereitwilligkeit, unsern Willen aufzugeben und Gottes Willen geschehen zu lassen, sind die Hauptbedingungen; denn sie verknüpfen unser Leben mit dem Göttlichen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 160): „So leben, daß das menschliche Bewußtsein in beständiger Beziehung zu dem Göttlichen, dem Geistigen und dem Ewigen bleibt, heißt die unendliche Kraft in sich selber zum Ausdruck bringen, und das ist die Christliche Wissenschaft".

Können wir um mehr bitten, als daß wir „die unendliche Kraft in uns selber zum Ausdruck bringen"? Jesus sagte: „Ich kann nichts von mir selber tun", und doch bekundete er größere Kraft als irgend jemand, der je auf Erden wandelte. Seine Herrschaft über alle materiellen Zustände war die Folge seines Verständnisses des geistigen Gesetzes, der Beziehung des Menschen zu Gott, —seines Verständnisses des wahren Daseins des Menschen als des vollkommenen Kindes des vollkommenen Schöpfers. Dies ist das einzige Planen, das das christlichwissenschaftliche Ausüben einschärft. Solches Planen besteht in dem Bewußtsein des unaufhörlichen Wirkens des unendlichen Gemüts, das in allen seinen Bekundungen harmonisch ist, da jede Idee die Schönheit und Vollkommenheit des Gemüts widerspiegelt. Dieses Bewußtsein oder geistige Verständnis vernichtet die Trugvorstellung Irrtum und beweist Harmonie.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftlich. Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A Poem of Color

Stretched on the ground
beneath the Hawthorn,
The perfume of its blossoms
mingled with falling petals,
floats down to me.
Winged things alight there
on the blanket of fragrance
above,—a bunting,
blue as the sky,
a warbler, all gold,
an Admiral, wings
banded with crimson,
Make a poem of color
of the Hawthorn tree.

JEAN M. SNYDER

Rhododendrons

(Arnold Arboretum)

Bright-lanterned blossoms
Massed in flaming sheaves
Against
Dark hemlock branches
Like pagoda eaves.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT.

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Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Awnings Gay and Summery Shed Excess Sunshine

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Dressing Up Your Castle

With Awnings to Suit Its Style and Look Cool

By Dorothy Stacey Brown

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE right awnings are just as important to a house as are well-chosen summer clothes to its mistress, and a smart and becoming awning wardrobe adds beauty and charm, and can make even the dog days comfortable. However, buying awnings is not just a matter of going to the store and choosing a pleasing stripe. If the result is to be satisfactory we should first know something about what is best suited to the type and shape of our windows, porches, or terrace, we must take into account the vagaries of our particular climate, and, most important of all, we must know the colors and designs which adapt themselves best to our home and its surroundings.

In choosing colors and stripes we should take into account the architectural type of our house, and its personality too—for houses have personalities just as definite as do people. For example, an English cottage is likely to be simple, informal, and yet dignified, while the informality of a modern bungalow is gay and cheery. A large Colonial home may be dignified, yet extremely friendly and welcoming in appearance, while quiet and reserve are usually the keynotes of its English Tudor neighbor. If we keep the character of our house in mind, there is little difficulty in choosing awnings which will really become a part of it, although when in place they are likely to be its most prominent feature.

Scaled to the House

Roughly speaking, we must choose between plain grounds, wide stripes, or narrow stripes. The most successful effects are likely to come from suiting the design to the scale of the house, using broader stripes for the large, and narrow ones for the small. This is not so important if the colors chosen are soft and harmonious, but sharp contrasts of color, of course, accentuate the pattern. The house with a quiet, peaceful air should particularly avoid such vivid combinations, while on a gay resort home they will be thoroughly appropriate and effective. Plain colors are best used on a small area, such as an apartment terrace, or for the large, stately home with many windows, where it is desirable to make the awnings as inconspicuous as possible.

Stripe combinations are usually well designed and harmonized today, the favorite colors being greens, browns, and tans, with touches of red and yellow. These are the colors which blend best with the usual house colors, and also link themselves with surrounding trees and lawns. Blues have also added themselves to the awning designer's palette this year, and are said to be non-fading. From the wide choice available it is usually easy to choose an awning which harmonizes with the most prominent color accents of a house, which need not be, it should be remembered, those which cover the largest area. The apartment terrace, on the other hand, will usually need an awning which harmonizes with the color scheme inside, and here blue, yellow, rust, or some other tone which would suit few houses, may be by far the most effective.

Good Fabric the Best Investment

Even under the most favorable circumstances, an awning comes in for so much rough usage by wind, rain and sun, that money spent on a poor quality is money wasted. The cost of ironwork, fitting and installation is the same in any case, and while a good fabric will last for years, a poor one is likely to lose all color and appearance in the first season. The best fabrics have the stripes woven in, and these stand endless opening and closing. The ordinary painted stripes, though they may be quite practical for a stationary awning, are likely to crack or chip with rolling and unrolling. This year, however, there is a new painted awning on the market, made by a special process which does away with the bad features of the old painted fabrics, and some of these even have the stripes painted on both sides.

Awnings are made with considerable variation as to detail, but all fall into two or three general groups. They are made to fit windows with either round or square tops; and for casement windows which open outward, for French doors or screen doors, there is a "box style" which allows the door or window to open without interference. Awnings without sides permit light and air to enter freely, and are most used in the northern part of the country, but sides give added protection against a burning southern sun. One style rolls up like a window shade, instead of folding, and is very neat and easily handled. The ironwork should usually be as simple and unobtrusive as possible, but for the colorful Spanish or Italian style house, ornamental hardware with struts ending in spear heads or some similar decoration makes a very pleasing effect.

Outdoor Nooks

The valance is a small detail, but a very prominent one, and choosing among the many and varied designs offered is something of a problem. The awnings of a dignified and conservative home are usually best with a straight edge, or a very simple notch or scallop. Only the small, informal house will look well in deeply cut, unusual valances. It is important to remember that the more deeply and elaborately cut the valance is, the more it will flutter in the wind, and while this achieves a gay and cheerful effect, in an extremely breezy location the constant sound may become annoying.

Cleverly used awnings can do a great deal to make pleasant outdoor nooks where we may enjoy the warm summer days without acquiring too much sunburn. Many a flat house roof this year has raised a bright strip of duck or sailcloth to make an open-air room. If the house has no terrace, we may make one by hanging an awning in an angle of the wall. This type, supported by a pair of decorative spears, is often used for the apartment-house terrace.

Properly cared-for awnings should last many seasons. They should never be folded while wet, and should be kept as clean as possible by occasionally knocking the dust out of them with a rattan beater, or opening them to their fullest extent and washing them with the garden hose. When high winds are expected, they should be carefully folded and secured. If these rules are followed, and during the winter they are stored in a clean, dry place, our awnings will be kept in condition to express cheerfully the color of a long succession of summers.

Courtesy of the Otis Company

The American Dutch-Colonial in Its Emphasis on Cheer and Friendliness Is Attractive With Brightly Striped Awnings in Warm Colors. Here Green and Tan Were Used, With Touches of Orange and Black.

The English Tudor Style of House Calls for Awnings of Quiet Color and Conservative Design. The Unusual Valance Gives Graceful Lines and Has No Deep-Cut Scallops to Flap in Wayward Breezes.

The Welcoming Flower Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE house with the well-planted flower box speaks a welcome to friends and strangers alike, and has a happifying effect upon the house and household. Flower boxes for porch, railing, balcony, or window may become objects of beauty, if certain fundamentals are followed with reasonable care.

Flower boxes, whether of metal or wood, have the same requirements. They should not be less than six inches deep inside, preferably eight inches, and they should be eight to twelve inches wide. To be in good proportion, the width should be no narrower than the depth, while the length depends entirely on the place where the boxes are to be put. When used as a window box the length is usually that of the full width of the casings or slightly more. It is well to use two or three short boxes, placed end to end, to insure facility in handling.

Drainage and Soil

Metal boxes are usually made of galvanized sheet metal, whereas wooden boxes are usually made of boards one inch thick. The wooden box has the added advantage of being made to harmonize with the house. Drainage holes should be provided—three or four to the linear foot. Metal boxes are provided with false metal bottoms with holes in them, but wooden boxes have the holes bored into the bottom boards. These holes should be covered with bits of crushed pottery to keep the soil from escaping.

The best results in starting flower boxes come from using the best soil obtainable. Usually quick effects are wanted when flower boxes are planted, which is all the more reason for having a rich soil. A mixture of about ⅓ leafmold, and ⅓ sand is quite satisfactory. The leafmold tends to make the soil spongy and therefore increases its water-holding capacity. The loam, sand, and leafmold should be thoroughly mixed by sifting or stirring before being placed in the box. Also, it is good to remember that abundant plant food should be supplied, inasmuch as the plants are set close together.

Selection of Plants

Selection of plants for a flower box depends on the amount of available sunlight and on the prevailing color scheme of the house and grounds. Flowering plants will not grow well in the shade, so for the north side of the house, or other shady locations it is best to rely on foliage plants, such as periwinkle, foliage geraniums, English ivy, ferns, and coleus. Another plant which might well be used in either sun or shade is the evergreen bittersweet (Euonymus radicans). It is a slow-growing perennial of creeping habit but well worth waiting for, as its leaves will persist and remain bright throughout the long cold months of winter. Foliage plants to be used on the sunny sides of the house include German ivy, wandering-Jew, dusty-miller, and asparagus sprengeri. Foliage plants for window boxes are too often neglected, although ivy streamers and other trailers drape gracefully down over the box, making interesting shadow lines on the other side of the house.

An important feature of a flower box is color. It should be the same or a harmonizing color of either the house or the trimming, for this is the only way it can be made to appear a part of the general design plan of the house. It should never be so designed or treated as to appear to be an afterthought.

The flower box, like a vase for cut-flowers, should be as unobtrusive and inconspicuous as possible, functioning as a container rather than competing with the flowers for attention. Even a white house with white flower boxes may be set off with Rose of Heaven or Royal Purple petunias or with yellow and maroon French marigolds. It is usually preferable to adhere to one or two colors in the selection of flowers for the porch or window box rather than to have an inharmonious assortment of colors.

Color Combinations

As a rule, the softer colors, such as the light blues and pinks as are found in ageratum and Rose of Heaven petunias, are easier to combine than striking colors like the reds and oranges. When in doubt about color combinations, it is advisable to use complementary colors: that is, combinations of red and green or of yellow and blue, for they will assure complementary harmony. Green is a good transitional or neutralizing color. It is restful and tones down any other colors which may be used. White has the same softening effect and may be used as an adequate transition from one color to another.

Flowers, vines, and foliage plants in the window box require as much care as flowers in the garden. Usually they require frequent watering, as the ground area is limited, causing the plants to dry out.

Use of window boxes need not be confined to houses, for there are many buildings that would be improved by the addition of flowers. Banks, clubhouses, public libraries, apartments, hotels, office buildings, public schools, and factories often might be less forbidding in appearance if a few flower boxes adorned their window sills or balconies.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Chinese Moon Door in the Garden Frames a Picture.

Building a Moon Gate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most interesting forms for a garden gateway is the perfect circle. It frames a vista and creates a picture and for American gardens of today has a freshness that we can get from no other form. The Chinese, who have the oldest unbroken history of gardening, are especially fond of this kind of doorway.

It is not entirely without precedent as I have seen such a gate in a New England garden. It was built by a captain in the China trade and was, no doubt, inspired by the gardens in the flowery kingdom which he had seen on his travels. The Chinese usually build their garden walls of masonry, which is partly due to their lack of lumber. However, I believe the idea would be very interesting if expressed in wood.

The Lumber

The posts would be four inches by four inches, the lesser frame members, two inches by four inches, and the walls the usual inch lumber. If you are unfamiliar with purchasing lumber you may be surprised to find that the timber which you order to a certain dimension is a little less. This is because of the American system of measuring lumber before it has been dried, and has shrunk. An inch board, for instance, is really about seven-eighths of an inch thick.

The design as sketched, has the circle cut from the boarding which is nailed to the framework of heavier timbers. An interesting, variation would be to cut the boards on a line with the angle braces, thus producing an octagonal gateway. We are so accustomed to thinking of openings of a rectangular shape only, that we forget to try something new. A garden is the appropriate place to try out effects which are different, because it is less permanent than a dwelling. One of the greatest pleasures to be had from a garden is to change it all around, and that is one of the reasons why a gardener's work is never completely finished.

Chinese Roof and Door

The top member of the frame I have suggested with raised ends, recalling a Chinese roof. This departure from the straight line gives a graceful effect that can be achieved in no other way.

To fit a pair of doors to a circular opening is naturally very difficult as there is only one point on the side which may receive a hinge. The Chinese solve the difficulty by making the usual oblong doors which overlap the circle.

An interesting color scheme for this gate would be to stain the boards a weathered gray and then paint the structural members a strong color. For instance: paint the faces of the posts dark red and the sides of the posts bright blue. You could match the colors to some predominant flower color of your garden and create a very interesting harmony. In the winter when the bare branches are relieved only by the dusty green of the evergreens it will be pleasant to have a little color. A little red will make your evergreens look greener than they are, and a blue will make the snow look whiter.

EDWIN L. HOWARD.

[Next Week—Outdoor Vases of Wood.]

VARIATION OF EARLY AMERICAN

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The early American design of the house, with its overhung upper-story, is charming if not made too severe. Severity can be avoided by attention to details. The design itself is one of simplicity and plainness. Here is a house preserving the simplicity and dignity of the design but achieving freshness by replacing windows of the same depth by others of varying depths. This house is also made more interesting by giving the kitchen ell a different roof design—different yet harmonious.

With the Furnace Out of Work

Brush It Up for Its Next Job by a Thorough Cleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH furnace fires out, it is time to give the furnace a thorough cleaning and going over. Like housecleaning and storing winter coats, it should be a regular thing for a certain time of year. Then an unexpectedly brisk day in early fall will find you ready.

Any heating system needs cleaning after a winter's work. The ashes and soot in a heating plant clog it up and keep you from getting all the heat from the fuel. This should be removed often during the heating season, and at least once a year, if possible, by a furnace vacuum cleaner. Your heating contractor or fuel dealer probably offers this service, or can recommend someone who does. Such a vacuum cleaner has tools which reach every part of the furnace and up into the flues. If you have a warm air furnace, the pipes and registers can be cleaned from upstairs by a blower.

A thorough vacuum cleaning costs very little and more than pays for its cost, because the fuel will go much further. But if you feel it to be impossible, at least go over the inside of the furnace yourself with a long-handled wire brush, scraping the sides and cleaning the flues. Never use a hose, for water causes soot to cake. Be sure no ash is left in or around the boiler, for ashes plus moisture are destructive to metals. After cleaning the flues, spray them with a light lubricant, using an oil gun. Oil from the crank case of your car will do.

The smokepipe can be wrapped in paper and put away after it has been cleaned and painted with a graphite mixture inside, and smokepipe enamel outside. Enameled doors and jacket should be cleaned, and rustable parts enameled or painted. Door bearings, damper bearings and regulator parts should be oiled. Remove the grates and clean them, as well as their supporting pockets.

Cleaning the Water Gauge

It is possible to clean the water gauge of a steam boiler without removing it, but it should be done before the rest of the cleaning, with at least a pound of steam in the boiler. Pour a tablespoon of raw muriatic acid into a cup of hot water. Close the lower water gauge valve and open the upper valve and pet cock at bottom, and let the steam blow the water out of the glass. Then close the top valve, and keeping the end of the pet cock immersed in the acid slightly open and close the top valve until all adhering matter is cut out. Finally, if the water in a steam boiler seems very dirty, have a steamfitter drain and clean it.

Oil and gas furnaces need cleaning also. Modern automatic boilers, however, are often designed for all-year use, as they supply hot water in summer without heating the house.

If shutting down a gas-fired heating plant, the gas valve, pilot cocks and burner cocks should be closed in the order given. Have a steamfitter remove and clean the burners. Also have the gas valves examined to see that they seat properly and do not leak.

With an oil-burning furnace, the underground fuel tank may need to be cleaned once a year to remove water that has settled from the oil, and to keep the bottom from rusting through. This is done by dropping a hose down the fill pipe or test well and pumping it out. If the tank is indoors, it probably has a bottom removable plug for draining and cleaning.

Aside from the economy of a cleaning, an excellent opportunity is thus afforded to check over every part of the system.

Causes for Loss of Heat

Mortar between chimney and smokepipe which is eroded, permits cold air to enter and interfere with the draft. Such leaks should be sealed with boiler putty or asbestos cement. Also seal any air spaces between base and floor and sections and floor. A common flashlight will reveal cracked boiler sections.

All doors should fit tightly. A cracked or warped door should be renewed at once. It may be that the ledge or hinge pins of a door are worn out. Perhaps, too, if the boiler is not jacketed in the modern manner the asbestos insulation may have cracked off in places, resulting in loss of heat.

Make sure that all is well with the boiler trimmings. The choke damper may have become loosened in the shaft, so that its true position is not shown. See that the automatic damper regulator is functioning properly, and, in the case of a hot water boiler, that the gauge correctly shows the water level.

Now go over the radiators. There may be leaks in the valves. They may require repacking. With a leak or stoppage in the air valve no amount of boiler pressure will heat the radiator. A stoppage may be removed by applying a special cleaning fluid.

If the heating system did not seem adequate during the past winter, it may be well to have a heating contractor figure the size of furnace and amount of radiation needed.

If yours is a steam boiler, drain the water and refill to the safety valve. A hot water plant that has performed satisfactorily does not require draining. Place a pan of unslaked lime in the ashpit to prevent corrosion, and close all doors. If you omit the lime, leave the doors open. Do not use it as an incinerator during the warm weather, unless you want to undo all the good you have done.

Change Your Peonies

If you have had peonies five or six years and, though growing good enough, have never bloomed, dig them out and plant something else. Do not, however, plant other peonies unless the soil is replaced with new soil.

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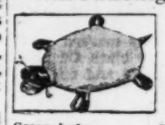
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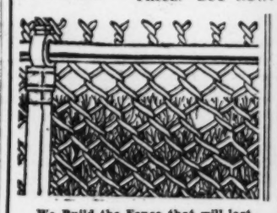
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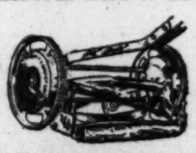
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Economic Piano Still Out of Tune, Musician Claims

Need Is for NRA to Go Further, Weber Tells Meeting at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 19—The national piano needs tuning before it can play an economic rhapsody for musicians, declared Mr. Joseph N. Weber of New York, veteran president of the American Federation of Musicians, addressing 385 delegates at the opening of the federation's annual convention here yesterday.

"Music for the people is a diversion, but for us it is a necessity," he said, pointing out that the grace notes and trills of life are the things that the economically hard pressed give up first.

The return of general prosperity, which he thinks is on the way, will mean filled concert halls, crowded parks with public supported bands and possibly a demand for "in person" orchestras in theaters which now get by on "canned music."

Mr. Weber, who is also a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that the shorter hours aspect of NRA must be extended still further to absorb those still unemployed, and that excess of profits must be checked so that better wages shall be paid.

"NRA is a step in the right direction," he said. "We can't go back to what the reactionaries desire, and we won't turn Left to Stalinism or Fascism. The NRA must go much further than it has.

"President Roosevelt will be regarded in history on a par with Lincoln if Congress enacts unemployment and old-age pensions as he desires."

Like the postman who goes walking on his day off, the musicians listened to music on their convention vacation. The sessions opened with a band concert followed by a string quartet and ended at night with a seven brothers ensemble.

The same problems which have bothered musicians for the past several years were still in the forefront as convention committees set to work. They are unemployment brought about largely by mechanized music in the theaters; radio chain programs, and the playing of transcribed music by radio stations.

The tremendous output of musicians by high schools does not particularly disturb the professional musician, according to Mr. Henry Pfizenmayer of Cleveland, convention chairman. "Most high school musicians, and there are some very good ones, too, never intend to enter music professionally," he said.

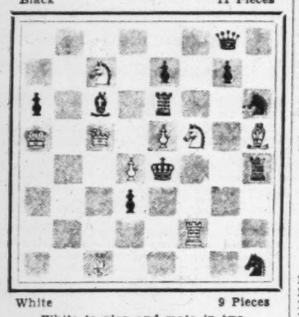
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1627

Composed for The Christian Science Monitor
By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs, Carrollton, Ga.

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

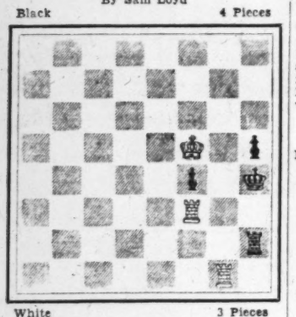
White to play and mate in two

One variation is especially pretty!

Problem No. 1628

By Sam Loyd

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

This problem was composed 75 years ago, and is really quite simple once it is solved!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1625. KtxP

No. 1626. 1. Q-B KxB
2. Kt-B7ch
1. ——— KtxQ
2. Kt-B8
1. ——— P-Q7
2. Q-QB4
1. ——— P-Kt4
2. Q-B (threat)
1. ——— Kt-K5 or K7
2. Q-B7

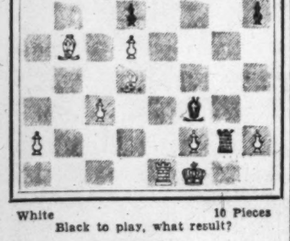
End-Game No. 204. White wins: 1 RxPch, K-K; 2 Kt-B5, R-Q3; 3 RxQKtP, Q-Q; 4 KtxP, Q-B; 5 KtxPch, K-B; 6 Q-KTch, K-Kt; 7 Q-B7ch, K-R2; 8 Kt-B5 mate. If 1 . . . KxR; 2 Kt-Kt5ch. K-B3; 3 Q-K5ch, K-K2; 4 QxKPch, K-B; 5 Q-B7 mate.

End-Games

Although hectic positions such as the one below do not often arise in master play, quite often a little master play makes them gems of incisive beauty. This arose in a game played between A. Bunyan and F. A. Crowell at Sydney last December. It is Black's move. With best play, who wins (in a move or two)?

End-Game No. 205

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

Black to play, what result?

Notes

It is reported that M. Monticelli, the Italian champion, by virtue of his winning first prize in the sixth "Edoardo Crespi" championship tournament, held at Milan during mid-April, will participate in the jubilee masters' tournament which the New York State Chess Association plans to hold at Syracuse during August.

The Glasgow Herald reports that Buenos Aires hopes to sponsor a return match between Alekhine and Capablanca. Capablanca lost his title to Alekhine at Buenos Aires in 1927. Since that time efforts have been made to bring about another match between these experts, but financial considerations, made overwhelming by the depression, coupled with Alekhine's rather evident unwillingness to risk his title with a really competent adversary have invariably brought negotiations to an impasse. We doubt if one of the younger masters has yet the experience to threaten Alekhine seriously. Certainly Capablanca is far more likely to defeat Alekhine than Bogoljubow, who has now played Alekhine twice in the seven years following the Buenos Aires match, each time never conceded to have more than the remotest chance of victory.

The British expert, Sir George A. Thomas, made some amends for a low final standing in the Budapest tournament by defeating the third and fourth-prize winners, Flohr and Frydmann. Here is the defeat of the latter.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Frydmann White	Thomas Black	Frydmann White	Thomas Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 K-K2	P-QB4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 P-KR4	BxKP!
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 BPxP(a)	BxP!
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	17 P-R5	KPxP
5 P-K3	P-B3	18 KtxP	B-Kt5ch
6 Kt-B3	Q-R4	19 K-B	BxKP
7 BxKt	KtxB	20 R-K(b)	QR-K
8 Q-Kt3	B-K2	21 P-Kt4	Q-Q
9 B-Q3	Castles	22 QxP	B-Kt6
10 Kt-K5	Kt-Q2	23 R-B	Q-Kt4
11 P-B4	KtxKt	24 R-QKt	R-K4
12 BPxKt	B-Kt4	Resigns	
13 Q-B2	P-KKt3		

(a) Not 16 KxB, PxPch; 17 KxP, Q-Kt3ch; 18 P-B5, Q-Kt5ch; 19 K-K3, P-Q5ch, and Black wins back the piece with undiminished attack. White's strong (?) center doesn't really amount to much, etc., etc.

(b) White can never begin his sacrificial attack, because if 20 PxP, BPxPch!

N. Frydman, who has represented Poland in recent international team tournaments, shared third and fourth prizes with Flohr in the recent tournament at Budapest. Here is how he made short work of the veteran Vidmar.

Queen's Pawn Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Frydmann White	Vidmar Black	Frydmann White	Vidmar Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	11 Kt-K5	R-B
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 P-QR3	Kt-QR4
3 P-QB4	P-B3	13 Q-B3	P-QKt4
4 PxP	PxP	14 Q-R3	Kt-B5(a)
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	15 KtxQP	P-Kt3(b)
6 B-B4	P-K3	16 Kt(Q5)xBch	
7 P-K3	B-K2		QxKt
8 B-Q3	Castles	17 BxKt(B4)	RxB
9 Castles	P-QR3	18 RxR	PxR
10 R-B	B-Q2	19 B-Kt5	Resigns(c)

(a) This overlooks White's pretty sacrifice, but Black has allowed White to develop a terrific attack. If 14 . . . B-K; 15 KtxQP is equally effective. 14 . . . P-KKt3 appears necessary.

(b) If 15 PxKt; 16 KtxB, QxKt; 17 BxPch, KtxB (K-R; 18 B-B5ch!!; 18 QxQ, BxB; 19 P-QKt3, Kt-Kt3; 20 Q-Kt7, and White's extra pawns should win, despite Black's three minor pieces for the queen.

(c) Black must move the B, after which 20 Q-R4, K-Kt2; 21 Kt-Kt4 wins a piece.

In the absence of more exciting scores from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match, we take this opportunity of publishing the thirteenth game, which started out with original play on both sides, but soon developed into a blocked position. Finally Alekhine opened up the game, but lost a pawn in the process. With bishops of opposite colors, further liquidation of forces made a draw a foregone conclusion, although Bogoljubow tried vainly to win for some 40 moves. Eventually we hope to publish all the games of this match, but perhaps more than one 70 or 80-move draw a week would tire even the most patient reader.

Thirteenth Game

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	37 R-B5	Q-K2
2 P-Q4	P-QKt3	38 R-B4	R-K8
3 B-Kt5	Kt-K5	39 R-KB	RxR(B8)
4 B-R4	B-Kt2	40 RxR	R-Q
5 P-K3	P-KR3	41 B-B3	Q-K6
6 QKt-Q2	P-KKt4	42 Q-K4	QxQ
7 B-Kt3	KtxB	43 BxQ	R-KB
8 RPxKt	P-K3	44 R-Q	K-B2
9 P-B3	P-Q3	45 B-B3	B-K4
10 Q-R4ch	P-B3	46 R-K	R-K
11 Kt-K4	P-Kt5	47 R-K4	P-QR4
12 Kt-R4	QKt-Q2	48 P-QKt4	P-R5
13 CastlesQR		49 K-B2	R-K2
	R-KKt	50 R-R4	R-K3
14 P-QB4	P-Q4	51 R-Kt4	B-R8
15 Kt-QB3	P-R3	52 R-Kt8	B-Q5
16 Q-B2	P-Kt4	53 R-KB8	R-K2
17 P-B5	P-B4	54 P-Kt4	K-Kt2
18 K-Kt	Q-B2	55 R-KKt8	B-Kt2
19 B-Q3	Castles	56 R-Q8	B-K4
20 Kt-K2	R-K	57 R-KB8	B-Q5
21 Kt-B4	K-Kt	58 R-B5	B-K6
22 Kt(R4)-Kt6		59 R-B6	R-QB2
	B-Kt2	60 R-K6	B-Kt4
23 R-R2	B-QB	61 B-K4	R-B
24 R-R5	Kt-B	62 P-Kt3	R-B2
25 KtxKt	BxKt	63 R-Q6	R-B
26 QR-R	B-KKt2	64 B-B5	R-Q
27 P-B3	Q-B2	65 R-K6	R-Q7ch
28 K-R2	P-K4	66 K-Kt	R-Q8ch
29 PxP	P-Q5ch	67 K-B2	R-Q7ch
30 K-Kt	PxP	68 K-Kt	R-Q8ch
31 P-K6	BxKP	69 K-Kt2	R-Q7ch
32 KtxB	QxKt	70 K-R	R-Q8ch
33 BxBP	Q-B3	71 K-R2	R-Q7ch
34 PxP	RxP	72 K-R	R-Q8ch
35 BxP	KR-K	73 K-Kt2	R-Q7ch
36 R-Q	R(K6)-K5	74 K-Kt	Drawn

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations

• Irregular Price Movement in Moderately Active Stock Market •

Commodity and Money Markets

Moderately Busy Market and Trend Again Irregular

Aircraft Shares Especially Heavy and Others Off After Early Rise

By Forrest Price

It was just another day in the stock market.

There was no decidedly strong drift in either direction.

Price movements were irregular with more stocks down than up.

Trading was moderately active. Total sales for the day amounted to about 800,000 shares.

Some of the aviation stocks took a nose dive because earnings of one of the larger companies were not up to expectations.

The smelting stocks declined a point to two points. Hercules Powder dropped three. Other weak sisters included such issues as U. S. Steel, New York Central, General Motors, General Electric, American Can and Atchison.

The firm to strong spots included McIntyre Porcupine which made a new high for the year, Celotex, International Printing Ink, Procter & Gamble preferred and several inconspicuous issues.

Bonds were irregular. U. S. Governments were slightly off on a small volume of business. The more prominent corporate loans made gains of fractions to a point or more. American Telephone 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Santa Fe 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Kansas City Gas & Electric 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s moved forward. Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 and Chile Copper were higher.

After moving somewhat erratically during today's session wheat prices moved forward in the late trading. Both wheat and corn were bought by easterners. The price rise was attributed to unfavorable weather reports from the Northwest. Silver futures turned upward. Rubbers lagged. Cotton showed some strength.

There are plenty of good things ahead. With the adjournment of Congress legislative uncertainties are out of the way. It only remains to be seen how the new laws are to be administered. Large amounts of government money will be spent this summer. This will help to increase industrial activity, even though it means higher taxes later on. Then there is sure to be a great deal of new financing and rehabilitation of industrial concerns under the Corporation Bankruptcy Reform Act.

In short, the business pump has been fully primed, and the latter half of the year is likely to be a very active one.

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Wall Street followed its old-time system of "selling on good news" today and stocks, after a fairly firm opening, were subjected to considerable profit-taking.

Although the belated adjournment of Congress was seen as an entirely cheerful omen, speculative forces were thought to have largely discounted this expectancy. Equities that have recently shown the most substantial gains suffered recessions of fractions to around 2 points. The trading volume, however, dwindled appreciably in the wake of the declining flurries.

Despite realizing, a few shares got into new high territory for the year. Among these were Great Western Sugar preferred, up 2, and American Sugar Refining, up more than a point. Cudahy, Wilson A and Allied Chemical gained about a point each, and Union Pacific was firm.

Issues off fractionally to around 2 points at one time included American Beet Sugar preferred, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Freeport Texas, American Can, Westinghouse, Western Union, General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, United Aircraft, Douglas, Wright Aeronautical, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Republic Steel, Amerada, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel and Noranda.

Most of the metals converted early gains of a point or more into similar losses.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market reflected a general absence of investment initiative today, although a fair number of issues of prime and secondary quality were established at slightly higher levels in response to moderate buying.

Treasury issues ruled generally 2-32s to 4-32s of a point below the previous finals, and Home Owners loans showed like recessions.

There was little activity in the foreign group. The German Governments were a good deal quieter than they had been in recent sessions, but their familiar weakness continued with the Dawes and Young Plan issues down about a point. French 7½s, Belgium 7s, Japan 5½s and Uruguay loans were fractionally improved.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28	30
City	28¼	30¼
Commercial	155	220
Fifth Av	1030	1100
*First, N Y.	1760	1800

New York Trust Company Stocks	Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	62	66
Banca C I	145	180
Bk NY&T	365	425
Bronx	6¼	10
Brooklyn	110	125
Cn Hanover	128	140
Chemical	40	45
County	39½	45
*Empire	19¼	21¼

Fulton	240	300
Guaranty	371	385
Irving	17	19½
Kings Co	1800	1900
Law Tle&G	1	3
M'facturers	213¼	233¼
New York	1085½	120
Title Guar	7¾	10
*Unit States	1710	1800

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	35¼	38
*N Shawm't	23	25½

Merchants	305	350
Second Nat	95	115

*Ex-dividend.

Chicago Bank Stocks	Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	42	50
First Nat	98	110

Harris T&S	185	215
Northern Tr	380	420

Insurance Stocks	Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fir	39	41
Am Alliance	19	21
Gt American	19¼	22
*Hartford	55	63

Home	24½	27
North River	20½	23
Spgfld Fire	98	118
U S Fire	39	42

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 19	Last June 18
11⅞	6⅜	..	Adams Express	400	9¼	9	9	9¼
34⅞	16	.2	Adams Millis	200	29	28	28¾	29⅜
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	300	10¼	10	10	10⅛
17⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	..
9⅜	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	6⅞
106¼	91⅛	3f	Air Reduction	200	101½	100	100	101
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	20⅞	20	20⅛	20¾
5¼	2½	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
14⅜	8¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	300	13½	13½	13¾	13¼
23½	13	..	Alleghany Steel	200	18½	18½	18½	18
160¾	126½	.6	Allied Chem	900	142	141½	141½	141
23⅜	13⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	400	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅜
20⅛	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15	15	15	16
58⅝	41½	2	Amerada	1900	53½	52¾	52¾	54
36	28¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
25¼	14½	..	Am Bank Note	1600	22¼	21½	21½	22
13⅜	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	10500	13½	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛
72⅞	46½	..	Am Best Sug pf	1600	72	68⅜	68⅜	72
38	23⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	27½	27	27	27
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Can	2200	99⅝	97¼	97½	99
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1400	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾
60⅜	46¼	3	Am Chicle	2400	58	58	58	59½
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	38	37⅜	37⅞	38⅛
5	2	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3	3	3	2⅞
13¾	7	..	Am & For Pow	1900	9¾	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
10	6¼	..	Am Ice	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
11	6½	..	Am International	200	9	8¾	8¾	9
1½	¾	..	Am La France	100		¾	¾	
38¾	22¼	..	Am Locomotive	2200	26	26	26	26
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	400	24	23¼	23⅜	24
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	6400	8⅜	8	8	8¼
20⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	22½	22½	22½	23¼
17⅜	12	..	Am Radiator	9000	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅞
28¼	16⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	3500	21½	20	20	21
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	14000	43⅜	41⅜	42	43⅜
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm& R 6% pf	400	92¾	92½	92½	..
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	600	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	400	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..
63	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	64½	63½	63½	63
125¼	107⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	116⅞	115½	115½	116⅜
13	4⅞	h	Am Type Fndrs	100	7	7	7	..
28¾	7¾	h	Am Type F pf	10	17½	17½	17½	..
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	4800	21⅝	20⅜	20⅜	21
80	54	6	Am Wat 1 pf	100	75	75	75	..
17½	8½	..	Am Woolen	600	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
83¾	58	..	Am Woolen pf	800	62⅝	61½	61½	62½
4¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap	300	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
17½	5¼	..	Am Writ Pap pf	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
9	5⅜	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	7	7	7	6¾
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	13600	16¼	15⅜	15½	16⅛
7⅞	5	..	A P W Paper	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
34	26¼	.1	Archer Daniels	400	31	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
8	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	5600	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
3⅞	2¼	..	Armour Ill B	800	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
7⅝	5⅝	..	Armour Ill pf	600	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
8⅜	3⅜	..	Arnold Constable	200	5¾	5¼	5¾	..
60	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	63½	63½	63½	..
73¾	51½	..	Atchison T&SF	5800	62½	60	61¼	61¾
87½	70¼	3.00	Atchison pf	200	87¾	87¾	87¾	87½
54¼	34¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	42½	42	42	42
35¼	21¾	.1b	Atl Refining	400	27¼	26¼	26¼	26¾
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	600	49	48	48	48
101½	83	.6	Atlas Powder pf	20	100	100	100	99¾
16¾	7½	..	Atlas Tack	200	10	10	10	10¼
57⅜	25⅝	..	Auburn Auto	4800	28½	26¾	26¾	27⅜
103¾	53⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7

—B—

16	9⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	11¾	11⅜	11½	11¾
64¾	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	47½	47½	47½	47
34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	5800	26	24⅝	24⅞	25⅝
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	29	28¼	28¼	28½
110	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	70	108	108	108	110
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	1400	8	7¾	7⅞	8
18¾	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	600	17	17	17	17⅜
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	13¼	13	13	13⅜
23⅞	13⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	2200	16¾	15⅞	16	16⅛
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	800	17⅜	17	17¼	17½
34½	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	31⅜	31½	31⅜	32½
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	6400	36⅜	34⅜	35¼	36¼
82	58⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	1400	65⅜	64¼	64¼	64⅜
40	25	.1b	Bigelow Sanford	20	28	27¾	28	28
16¼	10¼	..	Blaw Knox	400	11⅜	11	11	11¼
68¾	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	53¾	53⅜	53½	55½
83	76	4f	Bon Ami A	100	80	80	80	..
27½	13⅞	1.60f	Borden	6900	27⅜	26⅜	26½	27¼
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	2600	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
3	1	h	Botany Mills A pf	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	7400	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
40¼	28¼	..	Brooklyn-Man T	4400	39⅛	37⅝	38	38½
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	68⅛	68	68	68½
9⅜	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
7⅞	5¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14½
3⅞	1¾	h	Bush Terminal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2⅛	1½	..	Butte & Superior	400	1⅝	1½	1½	..
32⅝	18¾	..	Byers	600	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞
67⅞	47¼	..	Byers pf	70	54¼	54⅛	54¼	55

—C—

34½	16¾	.62½b	Calif Packing	1800	34	33	33⅛	33⅝
13¾	7⅜	..	Callahan Z & L	200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
6⅜	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	5
15⅞	8½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	300	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	16	15⅜	15¾	15⅝
38	28½	..	Cannon Mills	300	35	34	35	34½
10½	5⅞	..	Capital Admin	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	..
74	74	4	Caro Clinch & O	10	85	85	85	..
88	70	5	Caro C&O st	365	92	92	92	..
86¾	46	..	Case Thresh	1900	55½	53½	53¾	55
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	800	16⅜	15	15	15⅞
28⅜	21⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1700	28¼	27½	27½	27⅞
44⅞	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	2900	27½	26¼	26½	27½
4⅝	2¼	h	Celotex Co	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
4	1¼	h	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	500	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅝
12⅜	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	10½	10¼	10¼	11
41¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	18500	41⅞	39½	39¾	41
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1900	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	7
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	500	48⅜	47¼	47	48⅛
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	48⅛	47¼	47¼	47¾
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
3½	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	5⅝	5	5	5⅛
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	9	8½	8⅝	9
15	6⅝	..	Chi & N'western	1900	10½	10¼	10¼	10⅜
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	18½	18½	18½	19⅝
9⅞	5½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½
28¾	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1700	25¼	24	24	25
6¼	2¾	.. h	Chi Rock I & P	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
8	3¾	.. h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
11¾	5	..	C StP M & O pf	2000	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
30¾	19¼	1½	Chickasha Cot O	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
11⅜	6	..	Childs Company	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
17⅝	12⅛	..	Chile Copper	10	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
60⅞	36½	.1f	Chrysler	14600	43⅜	41	41	43
24⅞	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	130	85	85	85	85
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	1800	1	1	1	1
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	200	36¼	36	36	36½
18⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4200	17½	16½	16⅝	16¾
7¾	3⅜	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
40⅜	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	31½	31½	31½	31½
33¼	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	24	24	24	25½
30	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	50	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	8300	15⅜	14⅜	14⅝	15⅛
76⅛	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅛
34⅜	23	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1100	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	32¼
77¼	58	3	Columbian Carb	800	75½	74	74	75¼
25⅛	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	1000	31	29½	30¼	30
39¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	58¼	57	57	58¼
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	5200	24¼	23½	23½	24¼
3¾	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	7200	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	49	48	48	49
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	600	28¾	28	28	28⅛
3¼	2¼	..	Consol Film	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
47⅜	31½	2	Consol Gas	15800	35⅞	34¾	34¾	35⅝
93	82	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	93¾	93¾	93½
14¼	9½	.25b	Consol Oil	5700	11½	10⅞	11	11¼
2⅝	2	..	Consol Textile	300	1¼	1	1	1
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	200	9⅜	9¼	9¼	..
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	300	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	2700	80⅞	79½	79½	80⅜
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	33	32½	33	32½
2⅜	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
22⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	5200	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	21
84½	60½	3	Corn Products	800	69⅞	68	68⅛	69
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	1200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	33¾	33	33	33
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	17	16½	16½	17
38¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	200	25¼	25½	25½	25½
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1000	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
51⅜	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	180	51⅞	47	49¼	51½
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	46¾	46	46¾	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	23½	23½	23½	..
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Pub pf	800	80½	80	80½	80½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2400	3¼	3½	3⅜	3⅜
12¼	5⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2900	11	10	10	10⅞
85	68½	8	Cushman 8%	10	90	90	90	..

—D—

34½	18	..	Deere & Co	1500	21¾	21½	21⅜	21¼
73½	49	..	Del & Hudson	800	57	56	56	56
33¾	20½	..	Del Lack & W	2200	25⅜	24	24	25¼
55⅞	25	*1¼	Devoe & Ray A	400	49½	48½	48½	48
28½	21¾	..	Diamond Match	500	23¼	23	23	23½
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	31½	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
45	32	1.50f	dome Mines	6200	45½	44¼	44¼	45
23	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	2500	22⅛	20¾	21¼	22⅛
19	9¼	..	Dresser A	100	14	14	14	..
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	..
2⅛	1	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7500	93⅜	91¼	92⅜	93
124¼	115	6	du Pont deb	100	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼

—E—

12¾	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	7½	7½	7½	..
100¾	79	4	Eastman Kodak	1200	101	100	100	100¾
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	200	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
31⅝	18¼	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	500	5	5	5	5
9¾	4¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	6¾	6½	6½	6½
19¾	8	..	El Pw & L 6% pf	300	15¾	15	15	..
21	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜	17
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	42½	42¼	42¼	..
1⅞	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	..
3¾	1⅛	.. h	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	..
8¾	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5	5	5	5
23½	11⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
10⅜	6¼	1	Equitable Off Big	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	500	20	19⅜	20	20½
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	300	26½	25½	25½	27
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1800	25¼	24½	24½	25½
10½	4	..	Exchange Buffet	90	6¼	6	6	6½

—F—

18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	15	14¾	14¾	15
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	1000	54½	54½	54½	55
11¼	7	..	Fed Lt & Trac	300	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
95	70	..	Fed M & S pf	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
4	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	32½	32½	32½	..
25⅝	17	.40	Firestone T&R	700	18¾	18½	18½	18½
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	65⅛	63½	63¾	..
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
22	12¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	900	17½	16¾	16¾	17¼
17½	8⅞	.45b	Foundation	1600	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
27½	19⅜	..	Fourth Nat Inv	500	22½	22	22	22
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	3600	33	31	31½	33

—G—

4⅜	2¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
43⅝	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	600	39	38⅜	38⅜	39
23½	15⅛	..	Gen Bshalt	900	20⅝	19¾	19¾	20¼
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102½	102½	102½	8%
10⅛	8¾	..	Gen BrBonne	100	8½	8	8	..
6¼	3¾	..	Gen Cable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
33	14½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	25	25	25	..
28½	21¾	..	Gen Electric	7800	21¼	20⅜	20⅝	21⅛
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	3200	12½	12½	12½	12½
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1900	32⅝	32	32	32¼
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	21400	33⅜	32	32	33
103	89½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	600	102½	102	102	103
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	16	16	16	..
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	40	19½	19	19	..
45⅝	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	34½	33½	33½	34¼
3⅜	1½	..	Gen Realty	100	2	2	2	2
23⅜	10⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	700	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
19⅛	12¼	..	Gen Refract	500	16	15⅜	15⅝	15½
11½	7⅞	..	Gen Refract ct	500	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
11½	7⅞	..	Gillette Saf Raz	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
6⅜	3¾	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4	4	4	4
12¾	5⅜	.20	Glidden	1400	25½	24½	24½	25½
22⅛	15¼	2	Gob Calif Edison	3600	16¾	16½	16½	16½
33⅜	18½	..	Goodrich Pacific	9200	26½	24⅞	25	25⅞
30⅜	29¼	2.40	Go P Rico Sugar	2200	35½	34½	34½	35¼
36½	21⅝	..	Southern Ry	1200	28⅜	26½	26½	27⅛
41¼	27⅝	..	Southern Ry pf	100	33½	33½	33⅓	..
74	30¼	..	Spalding pf	10	60	60	60	..
62	30	..	Spang Chal pf	10	55

Commerce and Finance

Industrialists Form Board to Aid in Conduct of NRA

Business and Industry

Self-Government For Industry Is Asked by Leaders

Permanent Board of Business Men to Advise in Conduct of NRA

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 19 (AP)—Establishment of a permanent board of business men in Washington to advise in the conduct of the NRA and to give business an influence more effective than in the past is provided for in a program adopted by a group of national business leaders meeting here.

The group, comprising 30 executives who are the past and present business advisers to NRA, pledged for their part that American business would govern itself in accordance with a set of principles designed to bring social as well as economic well-being to the country.

The pledge was adopted as the culminating action of a three-day meeting.

The executives in their statement said, "we believe the American people are willing to give American industry an opportunity to govern itself, provided, however, that such regulation must always be administered in the public interest we believe that American industry should accept this opportunity."

The executives condemned child labor and warned against the encroachment of the machine.

"In accepting this opportunity," the statement continued, "we believe industry must recognize that the people will permit a system of codes to govern industry which among other things will fix maximum hours and minimum wages; prohibit child labor; prohibit unfair trade practices; promote fair competition in industry; enable the American people to buy in competitive markets; make for progress in industry and provide a way of ameliorating the hardships to individuals resulting from the introduction of labor saving machinery and consequent unemployment.

"Coal, oil and certain other raw materials industries may be subject to certain special considerations made necessary by reason of the necessity of conserving and not wasting our natural resources. Codes should be drawn in the simplest possible manner and should contain no provisions that cannot be enforced in practice with a minimum amount of administrative machinery."

Of special significance was the proviso to "enable the American people to buy in competitive markets," indicating the opinion that price control must be so handled as to permit a freer moving price level. This was, in a sense, a statement against price fixing.

Crude-Oil Output In United States Up 14,975 Barrels

TULSA, Okla., June 19 (AP)—East Texas and the State of Texas at large showed a decrease in crude-oil production last week, but advances in Oklahoma and California served to bring the national average up 14,975 barrels to 2,661,655 barrels daily, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

The Texas reduction was from 1,125,130 to 1,111,425 barrels daily, with east Texas cutting output from 572,720 to 555,210 barrels.

Oklahoma production increased from 548,935 to 556,540 barrels.

California had a 10,000-barrel increase to 517,000 barrels daily. An increase from 127,195 to 130,275 was shown in Kansas.

The Rocky Mountain area was up 150 barrels at 92,290 barrels.

The East, including Michigan, cut production from 134,150 to 132,290 barrels.

File Suits Against American Telephone

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Seven companies have filed suits for sums aggregating $22,000,000 against the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the Western Electric Co., and Electrical Research Products, Inc., claiming unfair competition in the motion picture field of recording, producing, replacement and servicing of talking motion picture equipment.

The plaintiffs and the amounts sued for were the Standard Sound Reporting Corp., $9,000,000; Service on Sound Corp., $4,000,000; Macy Manufacturing Corp., $3,000,000; Granger Manufacturing Co., $1,500,000; Audio Equipment Maintenance, $1,500,000; Sound Picture Engineers, $1,500,000 and Standard Sound Service $1,500,000.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

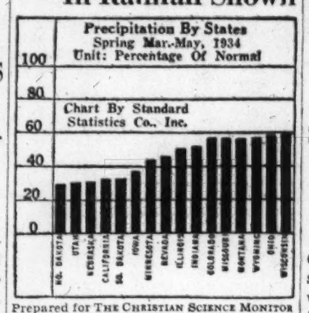
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Franklin Savings Bank	July 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 2
Medford Savings Bank	July 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 2
Somerville Savings Bank	July 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16

States Deficient In Rainfall Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTHOUGH the chart shows the 16 states most deficient in rainfall this spring, 23 other states received less than the normal amount during this period.

Since June 5, the date of the survey, heavy rainfall has occurred in some sections of the drought area.

Reorganizations Are Being Stimulated By Bankruptcy Act

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—As a result of the recent passage of the Corporate Bankruptcy Act, numerous companies which have been in receivership have sought permission, under the provisions of the act, to reorganize. A large number of companies in similar circumstances undoubtedly will shortly follow their lead. It is also indicated that considerable pressure will be brought to bear to reorganize certain other concerns not now in receivership, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in commenting recently on the new Bankruptcy Act. The survey continues:

"This new act permits corporations to reorganize with the consent of a majority of creditors to a court-approved plan, and allows financial compromises where the majority has agreed. The written agreement of holders of two-thirds of the total claims must be submitted to the court before approval can be secured, and, in the event that the company is not actually insolvent, stockholders representing majority holdings also must approve.

"The primary advantage of the law is that it permits corporations to get relief from excessive capitalization and debts by compromise with creditors. Small groups of stock or bondholders, or creditors, under the liberalized provisions, cannot block a reorganization.

"The importance of this new law, from the standpoint of bondholders, rests largely in the fact that it will hasten necessary reorganizations, through the elimination of protracted court action and the blocking of approved plans by small minorities. Added benefit will accrue from the cutting down of heavy receivership expenses."

General Business In Chicago Area Holding Up Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—General business in Chicago continued at satisfactory levels during the past week, with seasonable commodities carrying a big share of the load, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Wholesalers all reported representative demands for late summer and early fall needs. In the retail field, textiles, shoes, hardware, clothing and vacation equipment continued the leaders.

While some slight recessions were indicated in the electrical manufacturing world, box manufacturers, machinery builders, and steel fabricators all showed upturns. The tendency of many companies to rush their steel needs through the mills, spurred by strike fears, pushed the local steel output to a new year's high.

Railroads, hotels ,and other organizations catering to World's Fair business, appear content with the number of inquiries coming for July and August business. The close of the school year is expected to boom all Chicago vacation lines.

Wholesale Prices Up ½ of 1 P. C. in May

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—An advance of five-tenths of one per cent in wholesale commodity prices during May was reported today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau reported prices were 73.7 per cent of the 1926 average.

The present index is at the level of March, 1934, which was the highest point reached since 1931 when the index figure was 74.8 per cent. The upward trend was well scattered, with 211 items out of the Bureau's list showing advances, and 390 showing no change. Declines were reported for 183 items.

The largest increase was recorded in metals and metal products, which advanced 1½ per cent.

Foodstuffs rose about 1¼ per cent, bringing the present level of the group to 67.1 per cent of the 1926 average which is an increase of nearly 13 per cent over May, 1933.

Refined Sugar Exports By U. S. Rise 42 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 19—Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first four months of 1934 totaled 16,438 long tons, as compared with 11,602 tons during the like period in 1933, an increase of 4836 tons, or approximately 42 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Practically every corner of the world is included in the 40 different countries to which United States refined sugars were shipped during the first four months of 1934. The United Kingdom leads the list with 8859 tons, being followed by Uruguay and Holland with 1073 and 938 tons respectively.

Exchange Problem Facing Committee On Foreign Bonds

Solution of How to Get Interest Paid Still Eludes Council

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—The German dollar bonds have presented the toughest problem with which the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council has as yet tried to cope.

The council was formed last December as an independent, nongovernmental body to protect the rights of the holders of more than $3,000,000,000 worth of foreign bonds in this country now in whole or partial default.

The German problem, involving as it does nearly a third of the defaulted bonds, has occupied much of the council's time. While the council is a private organization, it has received the backing of the State Department in its negotiations, and appeared in Berlin as the accredited representative of the American investors.

Laird Bell of Chicago, vice-president of the council, was instrumental last January in persuading the German authorities to increase the amount at which they would redeem scrip, being issued as part payment of interest, from 50 per cent to 67 per cent of face value.

Get More Brazilian Funds

That agreement was superseded last month, however, when Mr. Bell and Pierre Jay of New York, a member of the council's executive committee, represented the American bondholders at the latest creditors' conference, which resulted eventually in the declaration by the Reich of a complete six-months moratorium on all transfers.

The Americans were able, however, to get a tentative promise from the Reichsbank to redeem coupons at 40 per cent of face value in cash, after six months, if exchange were available. This was done when the British plan of funding all the interest in new bonds seemed likely to carry the day. The council is said to have felt that the American problem differed radically from the British, since most of the German bonds held in England are in the portfolios of large investors and investment institutions, while in this country they are widely held in small amounts by the general public. The British were willing to take promises to pay in full at a later date, but many of the Americans needed cash, it was felt, to the extent of being willing to take smaller payment rather than gamble on getting it all later.

One of the first steps of this organization was the negotiation conducted with Brazilian authorities last winter by J. Reuben Clark, former Ambassador to Mexico, and now head of the council. Mr. Clark stopped at Rio de Janeiro while on his way as a delegate to the Pan-American conference at Montevideo, and made a new four-year agreement which considerably increased the amount of funds which the Brazilian authorities are allocating toward the service of the classes of external bonds chiefly held in the United States.

Need Consistent Policy

The position of the United States as a creditor of Germany differs considerably from that as a creditor of Brazil, for Germany has an unfavorable balance of trade with us, while Brazil has a favorable balance. In the case of Brazil, the United States might start foreign exchange clearings, as England is considering with Germany, and see to it that the proceeds of Brazilian sales of coffee and other merchandise here went to pay interest on the Brazilian bonds. But it could not do that with Germany, since we sell Germany much more than we buy from her. The officials of the bondholders' council are said to have felt that a consistent policy must be followed, so they have not recommended clearings arrangements in any situation.

The council was formed by a group of leading citizens called to Washington to discuss the problem with the Secretaries of State and the Treasury and with the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Such organizations have been common in Europe, the British association having been particularly active.

Final N. Y. Relief Bond Issue Totals $30,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 19—State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine has announced that on June 28 he would sell $30,000,000 New York State bonds for emergency unemployment relief. This issue ends the $60,000,000 for relief purposes authorized by the voters last November, the other $30,000,000 having been sold in the $50,000,000 issue on April 3, last.

While the State's requirements for unemployment relief cash has been provided for some time to come, the unusually favorable market for high-class securities influenced the Comptroller to make the issue at this time. The last issue of bonds was sold at a net interest cost of 2.88 per cent, the lowest rate at which the State has ever borrowed money on long-term bonds.

Commercial Loans Sought By Californian Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, June 19—Southern California banks, apparently in eager search of employment for their idle funds, have begun to advertise extensively for commercial loans for the first time in several years.

Building and loan societies, mortgage companies and other financial organizations also have made public announcements of their willingness to consider applications for loan funds on good security, either for new construction or the modernization and repair of dwellings.

World Recovery Seen as Based On Attaining Three Objectives

British Expert Tells Purchasing Agents Need Is for Rise in World Prices, an International Monetary System and Removal of Trade Barriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, June 19—A general rise in world prices, reëstablishment of an international monetary system, and practical steps to hold in check the excesses of economic nationalism—these three objectives are of prime importance for restoration of prosperity, said Leonard H. Swinbank, controller of purchases for the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Eng., speaking last night at the annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, Inc., here.

Taking as his topic "The Future of World Trade," Mr. Swinbank said:

"To raise all prices together has been uppermost in President Roosevelt's mind and your price level is now responding gradually to his efforts. The devaluation of the dollar and the establishment of a free market between the new dollar and gold is having its results.

The World Price Level

"American prices are tending to come into equilibrium with the world price level, and are moving upwards in order to do so. What I hope will happen, is that the upward movement in American prices will not only stimulate American recovery, but also will assist the natural forces of recovery in the world as a whole. Thus the initial stimulus of the President's policy may well have the effect of keeping both American prices and world prices rising after they are again in equilibrium with each other.

"With regard to the second objective, namely, the reëstablishment of an international monetary system, the President has already taken the first step, by the return to the gold standard. Of the three great currencies of the world, the dollar, the franc and the pound sterling, it is the pound sterling which is still off gold, and, therefore, the initiative may appear to lie with the British Government."

Great Britain, he explained, has not forgotten the effects of its own high level of costs in the period 1925-31 and "is not anxious to repeat that experience."

"An essential of a permanent international monetary system based on gold is that the parities between the main currencies should be stable. The pound sterling can only be stabilized at a parity at which it is neither undervalued nor overvalued to any extent in relation to world conditions. You will, therefore, realize that any British Government would return to gold only with the greatest circumspection, and that the time is not yet opportune."

Checking Nationalism Difficult

He added, however, that if President Roosevelt's policy in raising prices continues with the success it is now showing, the British Government will give serious consideration to a return to gold.

"The third objective, namely, the practical steps to hold the excesses of economic nationalism in check, is the most difficult," he declared.

"It is easy for us all to agree on the theoretical desirability of the free interchange of goods and services; it is another matter to carry out the difficult negotiations involved in safeguarding existing interests and yet removing obstructions and restrictions.

"Here again the President is preparing for action by the tariff powers he has already acquired. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are both supporters of the policy of lowering American tariffs on industrial commodities in order that the export of American agricultural commodities may be stimulated.

Need Lower Tariffs

"The downward revision of tariffs is also being achieved by the British Government by means of a series of reciprocal concessions contained in trade agreements with a number of individual countries.

"In these negotiations I feel that it may perhaps be unwise to expect too much at first. The concessions first of all granted may not represent very much, measured in millions of dollars' worth of additional American exports, but as time goes on reciprocal concessions between nations will further stimulate the trade which has already benefited from the rising prices.

"There are signs throughout the world that confidence is gradually returning, and that the commercial instincts of business men are reasserting themselves. It is quite possible that the recuperative power of business will surprise us."

News Notes—Canada

Gold-Mining Development—The Province of Quebec is on the threshold of a vast gold-mining development, according to the Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines, during an interview in Montreal. He said there are now 10 mines in Quebec which are producing gold, and in a short period he expected that there would be another 10 mines sending gold to the mint at Ottawa. "There is great activity in northwestern Quebec," Mr. Perrault said, "and it would appear that the gold-mining era of Quebec is about to dawn. I hope we will be able to contribute much more to the $900,000,000 already reaped from the gold mines of Canada."

Hydroelectric Power—The primary load of the Hydroelectric Power Commission has increased by 16 per cent for the months of January to April, 1934, as compared with the like period last year. The primary power load is considered an indicator of industrial activity, and for this reason the figures are of special significance. For the four months the total load, including secondary power, has increased 39 per cent over the loads for the like months in 1933. Total revenues of the commission have increased more than $1,600,000 in the first six months of the present fiscal year.

Relief in British Columbia—To end what it calls a "racket," the Government of British Columbia will stop all unemployment relief on Aug. 1. At that date the present relief lists will be canceled, and persons who actually need assistance will have to prove it to government investigators. It is expected that of the 109,000 persons now on relief, thousands will be removed permanently from the lists. To those remaining on the list a definite scale of wages will be fixed, and every man will be given sufficient work a month to earn the official rate of assistance, which also will be fixed by the Government.

Paper Mill Sold—The pulp and paper mill at Chandler, Que., built some years ago at a cost of $1,500,000, has been sold at public auction for $90,000. The mill was purchased on behalf of the Canadian Celanese Company, and it is understood operations will be resumed within a month. It should eliminate unemployment in the district.

Unemployment in Toronto—Costs of unemployment relief in Toronto and the suburban areas for 1933 amounted to $10,284,423, of which the municipalities paid $3,009,036, according to the Bureau of Municipal Research. The city of Toronto alone paid $2,400,791 of this to care for city families during the year. Unemployment relief has been a factor in every Canadian city budget since 1920, the bureau pointed out, and the fact is being recognized that unemployment is not a passing phase of industrial life. In the future the normal figures for unemployment are expected to be greater than any before 1929.

Grain Industry—Authorities around Montreal on the grain industry are perplexed by the skyrocketing of wheat prices on Canadian markets during the last few days, and decry it as the result of speculation on the part of those unaware of real conditions in the industry, claiming it is too early to forecast what kind of wheat crop Canada will have this summer. Every rise in the price of wheat makes it more difficult to sell what is stored here, and Canadian wheat is already the "most expensive in the world." "There are only two alternatives," stated an authority in Montreal; "prices must be cut in Canada, or world wheat prices must rise to the Canadian level. Which it will be, no one can tell at this time."

Customs Revenue—Customs and excise revenue for the port of Toronto for May amounted to $4,098,716, which is the largest revenue since March, 1932, said the customs collector, who declared that very hopeful signs may be seen in these figures. Total revenue for May marks 11 consecutive months of gaining revenues, and the last period of consecutive gains for as long as 11 months ended May 31, 1929. The total for May, 1934, marks a gain of $857,280 over the total for May, 1933. The total gain for the last 11 months stands at $5,159,702.

Rubber Products—Automobiles of many lands, from Peru to Persia, travel on tires made in Canada, although Canada produces no raw rubber. A government statement just issued shows that, in February, Canadian automobile tires were shipped to 67 different countries. The largest buyer was British South Africa, while other important customers were Brazil, New Zealand, Venezuela, Denmark and the Netherlands, in the order stated. The value of tire casings exported in February amounted to $404,748, compared with $263,422 in the like month of last year.

Tourist Revenue—Since 1915 there has been $431,000,000 left by tourists in the Province of Quebec, said the Minister of Roads and Mines. The backbone of the tourist industry is the Province's network of roads, consisting of 16,292 miles of improved highways, of which the Government maintains 15,500 miles. The district of Montreal has benefited particularly. Of the total of $831,000,000 which has been spent in the Province, over $300,000,000 has been spent in Montreal. Tourists flow into Montreal by 20 main highways.

Newfoundland Pulpwood Trade—Newfoundland is planning the exportation of wood from the colony, thus reversing the policy of former Governments, according to the Consul-General at St. John's. It is estimated that about 500,000 cords of pulpwood could be cut annually without depleting the forests. The present Newfoundland Government has granted to the St. Lawrence Pulp and Paper Company the right to cut on its properties and export 60,000 cords of pulpwood under stipulated conditions. It is expected that this wood will be shipped to European markets.

Sales in Cotton Cloth Mart Brisk And Prices Rise

Demand Exceeds Output —Bag Trade Suffers Blow —Mills Refuse Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 19—Trading in the primary cotton-cloth market is again brisk, active, and expanding. Sales of print cloth, narrow sheetings, and carded broadcloths are again well in excess of production.

Belief was growing that what had at first appeared to be merely a minor covering movement, inspired by extremely low prices, had gained sufficient momentum to develop into a full-fledged summer buying movement. As this belief began to spread among buyers, there was a growing incentive to provide for their needs before additional advances were recorded.

Buying Ahead Prevalent

Present forward sales must be based on the price of October cotton, and it is figured that the 5.35-yard 64x60s should sell for about 41.36c a pound, or 7¾c a yard.

Buyers believe it is only reasonable to expect the mills to advance their prices as fast as possible until they can realize a profit. They are therefore coming in more numerously to cover their needs as far ahead as the mills will permit at as near current prices as possible.

The statistical position of print cloths has been visibly improved during the last two weeks, but spot holdings are still appreciable and even burdensome in some numbers, while on others, buyers found it hard to get prompt shipments.

The action of the AAA in remitting the processor tax on large cotton bags useful to farmers was quite an unexpected blow to the bag trade, who have quite a supply made up, or in process of manufacture. They expect to deliver these bags for the coming harvest. They stand to have a considerable claim for rebate from the department which it will take time to recover. This order of the AAA abruptly stopped the buying of narrow sheetings by the bag trade.

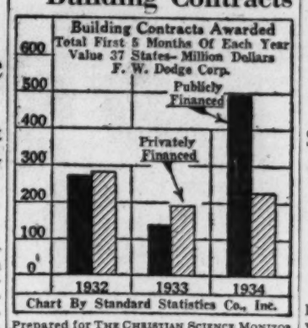
Broadcloths Active

In the fine goods division there was an extensive movement in a few numbers of combed lawns. The business was practically all confined to two constructions, the 88x80s and the 76x72s. The selling was done by a very few large houses to about a half dozen buyers. The volume was estimated variously at from 100,000 to 200,000 pieces, which means 6,000,000 to 12,000,000 yards. These sales did not induce a following by others and were made at prices below the current scale.

There have been good sales of combed broadcloths, which were said to have been backed by equally good sales of finished fabrics. A good volume of 128x68s, as well as 136x60s, was sold at 11c, with owners of the best makes holding for 11¼c. Attempts to obtain goods under these prices were fruitless. Other fine combed yarn fabrics were quiet.

Sales of rayon content fabrics improved during the week. Prices appeared to be stabilizing around 13½c for the 39-inch 72x48s with 100 denier yarn.

Publicly Financed Building Contracts



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PUBLICLY financed building contracts awarded during the first five months of the year were more than twice the figures for building initiated by private enterprise.

Brazil's Exports Make a New High In the Year 1933

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 19 (By U. P.)—For a young trade, Brazilian exports show a remarkable growth in five years, and the year 1933 marked a new high for exports, most of which go to Great Britain, Argentina, Holland, Germany and France.

Total 1933 exports were 22 per cent above 1932, and 20 per cent more than 1931, the previous peak. Mounting steadily since 1928, the last year's shipments represented an increase in value from $834,386 in 1928 to $3,962,227 in 1931, $3,342,340 in 1932 and over $4,000,000 in 1933.

Planting of groves in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and in the north was organized in 1928. Bahia oranges are large, without pipps, and resemble those of Jaffa. Since 1929, however, few of these are exported, and the producing areas now center in Novo Iguasso, state of Rio de Janeiro, and at Sao Paulo and Campo Grande.

Great Britain takes about 75 per cent of the exports. While these decreased in the last two years, Argentina's imports were 160 per cent higher than 1931 and 170 per cent higher than 1932.

New Peak for U. S. Gross Public Debt

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—A new peak for the nation's gross public debt—$27,005,438,125—was recorded yesterday at the Treasury.

Mid-month financing helped boost the figure to a new high, as shown on yesterday's Treasury statement covering all dealings up to June 15. The former peak was reached on Aug. 31, 1919, when a gross of $26,596,701,648 was written down.

The final shove to a new height came with a financing operation amounting to slightly more than $493,700,000 in notes and bonds, announced a week ago.

As compared with this gross debt the Treasury reported a net cash balance of $2,759,605,523.25 in its coffers, whereas it had only $1,118,109,534.76 in cash balance when the former peak was reached.

Better Sentiment Unfolds in Steel Industry in Week

Strike Postponed—Rate About 62 P. C. Capacity —Scrap Prices Rise

By E. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—With the postponement of the steel strike and with the probability of a peaceful settlement, sentiment in the industry was considerably improved by the end of last week.

Favorable developments in steel had a good effect on industry in general, and quite general improvement in activity is expected.

Steel Scrap Up

Some of the trade journals estimate that operations in the steel industry have reached 62 to 63 per cent of capacity, which is a trifle higher than the previous peak for the year. The American Iron & Steel Institute on Monday predicted a slight falling off in the rate for the week, but majority opinion is that a slight increase took place.

A favorable tangible development is the firmer tendency of steel scrap prices during the week. After 10 weeks of declining quotations a slight rise in the composite scrap price took place, which is unusual for this time of year.

The principal news of the week as regards labor's attitude to the situation was that 85 per cent of the employees favor the system of company unions now in force.

Prospects Continue Good

Aside from the labor aspect, the feature of the steel situation is the high degree of activity so near the Fourth of July holiday, which usually marks the low point of the year. Moreover, it would seem that on the present momentum operations should be carried through July with no great falling down of the pace. The gist should not fall much below 50 per cent during the month. It will be recalled that in 1933 the peak for the year was reached in July, but that was a very unusual year, the natural peak period, March, having been the date of the famous bank holiday.

The buoyancy of the tin plate industry is notable. A few weeks ago it was expected that tin plate operations would be down sharply by now, but the rate is still holding to 75 per cent of capacity. The Government estimated that the pack of peas will be only 60 per cent of normal because of the drought, but it has been the experience in the canning trade that hard-luck stories are often followed by large packs. In other words, the prospects of poor crops cause planters to redouble efforts to take advantage of the higher prices which they believe will materialize because of the scarcity.

Tin plate makers have announced that prices will be unchanged for third quarter at $5.25 a box of 100 pounds. Since prices did not advance in April, many believed a rise is about to come. Evidently the tin plate makers do not wish to encourage the use of substitutes.

A Bow of White Ribbon. . .

Badge of Dauntless Women Throughout the World

Just a bit of white ribbon, and yet, what stories it tells of courageous battles fought by women against the foe of decent homes—liquor! The women of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union speak in many tongues, but they have a common purpose. Founded over 50 years ago by Frances E. Willard, the W. C. T. U. has won its way from ridicule to respect, and now has branches in all parts of the civilized world. In addition to its relentless fight against the use of liquor, this organization includes many other humane activities for, as its founder once said, "Whatever touches humanity, touches us."

Read the highly interesting and beautifully illustrated story of the acitvities of the W. C. T. U. to appear in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on June 20th, entitled

"W. C. T. U. Activities Encircle the World"

You will learn of this organization's activities for peace and its methods in many lands for the promotion of temperance. For example, in Scotland the effort is made to extend dry areas; in France, educational work is done against the giving of wine to children; in South Africa a better use of grapes is taught—the making of raisins, and in Switzerland and Germany emphasis is put on the use of unfermented fruit juices.

On July 21, 23, 24 and 25 the Monitor will also carry an account of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union triennial convention to be held in Stockholm, Sweeden, from July 20 to 25 under the patronage of Crown Prince Gustav Adolph.

You will not want to miss the account of this international event which will tell you the plans of an organization which seeks to banish the liquor evil.

The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

☐ Enclosed is 5 cents for which please send to the address below the June 20 issue of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR containing the article in the Weekly Magazine Section on the W. C. T. U. activities.

☐ Enclosed is 15 cents for which please send to the address below THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR for July 21, 23, 24 and 25, containing the report of the W. C. T. U. Convention.

Name.....

Address.....

W. C. T.-1

Gene Mako Star Player on First Day of Tennis

Eastern Intercollegiate Championships Open With 29 Matches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—C. Gene Mako of the University of Southern California, was the star performer yesterday when the twelfth annual eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championships got under way on the courts of the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills. The former junior star, making his first appearance in intercollegiate play, galloped through two matches in short order, defeating Bernard Freedman of College of the City of New York, 6—0, 6—0, and Carl M. Rohmann, University of Virginia, 6—2, 6—2.

One casualty developed among the seeded players, when Donald Morrison, another representative of University of Virginia, defeated Robert G. Husted of Dartmouth, seeded fifth, 6—2, 7—5, and then led the field by defeating James P. Eder of Massachusetts Tech, 6—1, 6—1.

Four other players also reached the fourth round, as the result of byes and double victories. They were George Stevens, Yale, fourth seeded player; E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, placed seventh, and two unseeded players, Ralph Minnieh, Princeton, and Edward Mansfield, Yale.

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, United States intercollegiate champion, and S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, were delayed in arriving, and their second round games were held over until today, as both had byes in the first round.

One match was played in the doubles, with Husted and Paul Guibord of Dartmouth, seeded second, entering the third round at the top of the draw. Mako and Philip Castlen, U. S. C., are the leading seeded pair.

Eastern Intercollegiate Championship

Singles—First Round

Philip Castlen, Southern California, defeated D. G. Rigerone, St. Peters, 6—1, 6—0.

Leonard S. Patterson, California Tech, won from Herman Fletcher, University of Virginia, by default.

Bernard Marcus, Cornell, defeated Lou Marvenney, Stevens, 6—3, 6—3.

C. Gene Mako, Southern California, defeated Bernard Freedman, College of the City of New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Carl M. Rohmann, University of Virginia, won from Ernest Kozlan, New York University, by default.

Second Round

Lester Steifberg, New York University, defeated Fred Nuebling, City College, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2.

John Tilney, Yale, defeated Fred Lichtward, St. Johns, 6—1, 6—0.

Donald Morrison, University of Virginia, defeated Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, 6—2, 7—5.

James P. Eder, Mass. Tech, won from V. G. Anderson, Cornell, by default.

Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Robert Turner, Swarthmore, 6—2, 6—0.

Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, defeated G. Phipps, Williams, 6—4, 6—3.

Roy Barker, Wesleyan, defeated Harold Unterberg, Brooklyn College, 6—2, 6—4.

Edward Mansfield, Yale, won from John McGlinn, University of North Carolina, by default.

Donald Hawley, New York University, defeated Emanuel Klauser, St. Johns, 6—3, 6—3.

David Hoppock, Lehigh, defeated Igor Dennisoff, Trinity, 6—2, 6—3.

Castlen won from I. Lawrence Norton, Columbia, by default.

Patterson defeated Marcus, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Mako defeated Rohmann, 6—2, 6—2.

Ralph Minnich, Princeton, defeated William White, Swarthmore, 6—1, 6—1.

Laurence De Lord, Brooklyn, defeated Norris E. Ruckman, Mass. Tech, 8—6, 6—4.

Young W. Dietz, Lehigh, defeated Robert Talbot, Wesleyan, 6—4, 6—2.

Jack McMurtry, Yale, defeated Gerald T. McCarthy, Manhattan, 6—4, 6—1.

George Stevens, Yale, defeated David Geller, New York University, 6—3, 6—2.

Orin Waterman, St. Johns, defeated Arthur Marcus, Brooklyn, 6—4, 6—4.

Donald Wallace, University of Virginia, defeated Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, 3—6, 19—17, 8—6.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, defeated Paul Hadley, Swarthmore, 6—2, 6—2.

Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, 6—0, 6—2.

Franklin E. Whitbeck, Harvard, won from Ralph Seeley, Dartmouth, by default.

L. A. Doughty, Cornell, defeated William Austin, Lehigh, 6—4, 6—1.

Third Round

Morrison defeated Eder, 6—1, 6—1.

Mansfield defeated Barker, 6—0, 3—6, 6—4.

Minnich defeated De Lord, 6—1, 6—0.

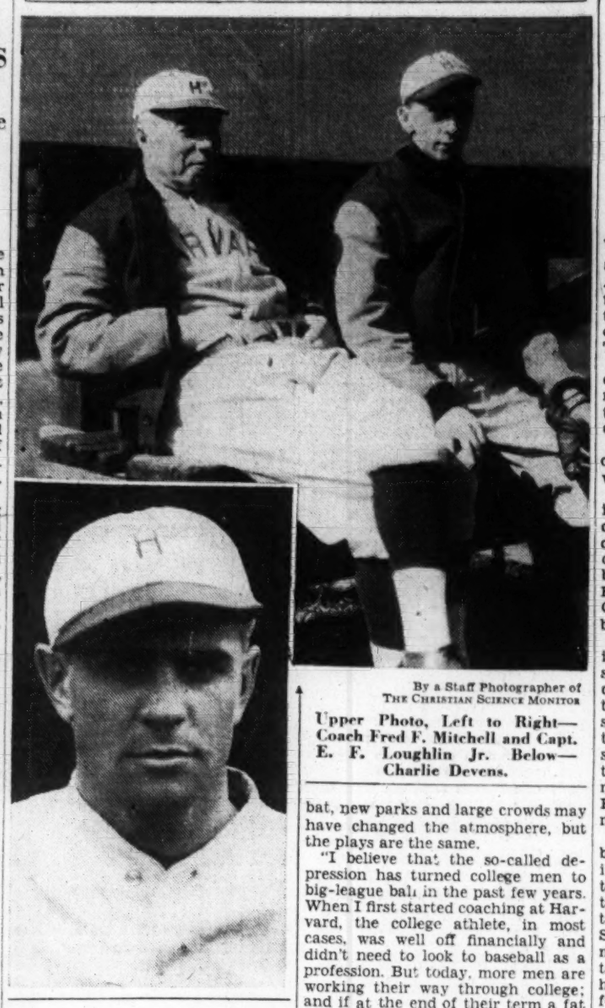
Stevens defeated Waterman, 6—3, 6—0.

Donovan defeated Lynch, 7—5, 6—2.

Doubles—Second Round

Husted and Paul Guibord, Dartmouth, defeated Eder and Ruckman, Mass. Tech, 6—4, 6—2.

Teacher and Two of His Pupils



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Photo, Left to Right—Coach Fred F. Mitchell and Capt. E. F. Loughlin Jr. Below—Charlie Devens.

Fred Mitchell, Coach and Pilot, Talks Baseball

By Edwin M. Rumill

Fred Mitchell tilted back in his chair and gazed idly out of his office window at Braves Field. Fred, you know, is business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club when he is not coaching the Harvard varsity nine, and has spent considerable time as a player and manager in the major leagues. I had just asked him how different coaching a college team was from running a big league outfit.

"Looking at the situation from all directions," began Mr. Mitchell, "there is a vast difference.

"In the first place, if the players at the disposal of the major-league manager are not the finished product, they are very nearly so. By the time a player reaches the major-league level, he is properly schooled in the fundamentals of the game. He knows all about the double steal—how to execute it and the best way to prevent it. He knows the hit-and-run play, how to bunt, and to a certain degree of accuracy, can place his hits. He also knows the value of playing the batters. And perhaps most important of all, he has learned to think quickly and be on his toes at all times.

College Man Must Learn

"Two-thirds of a college coach's work is teaching his players fundamentals. He must drill his men in all those departments of the game that the major-league rookie learned when he was in the minors."

Had he any set system of his own in regard to either coaching college players or running a major-league club?

"No, I have never had a set system. The work of a manager or coach is to find the men best fitted to play the positions on his team. Of course each manager has his own ideas on how a team should be run; but it is impossible to follow a set system.

"Baseball, speaking from the big-league standpoint, hasn't changed much in the past 25 years. At least the way the game is played hasn't. They use the same old plays that the old-timers worked out back in the days when the game was in its infancy. Once in a while some managers try a new play, but usually it doesn't last long.

"In major-league ball you can figure a 50-50 break on plays. If the hit-and-run or double-steal fail to work the first time, they will undoubtedly work the second. The teams that get a 60-40 break on these plays are the ones that are near the top of the standing.

"All major-league teams play the batters—that is they move their infielders and outfielders around according to the direction the batter usually hits. The smart hitters you cannot figure on; but the average player most always hits to the same side of the diamond. Before each series, the players get together in the clubhouse and discuss each man on the opposing team—what men are apt to bunt, what direction each man usually hits, what outfielders have the best arms, and a dozen other things. You can't do that in college ball because you don't see your opponents often enough."

Need Professional Game

Did Mr. Mitchell think that the number of college men in the major leagues had changed the game any the past few years?

"I do not think the college man has changed the game. As I said a few moments ago, it is the same old game of baseball. The lively ball and bat, new parks and large crowds may have changed the atmosphere, but the plays are the same.

"I believe that the so-called depression has turned college men to big-league ball in the past few years. When I first started coaching at Harvard, the college athlete, in most cases, was well off financially and didn't need to look to baseball as a profession. But today, more men are working their way through college; and if at the end of their term a fat major-league contract awaits them, they are going to accept it."

Two years ago Charlie Devens stepped out of college ranks at Harvard and made good with the New York Yankees. Mr. Mitchell coached Devens for three years and developed him into major-league material, so I asked him to say something about the young star.

"Devens has everything necessary to become a star of the first magnitude. He has speed, a good curve and is gradually mastering control. Control with a pitcher is the difference between success and failure. Of course, once in while you find a fellow who has so much 'stuff' on the ball that he can just throw it past the batters. But those fellows are rare, indeed. The pitcher who can throw the ball 'to a spot' nearly every time he delivers is the one who is going to reach the top. A man with the natural ability of Devens can't help being a great pitcher if and when he can iron out his control."

Mitchell One of Best

Fred Mitchell is undoubtedly one of the smartest baseball coaches in the country. Although at Harvard he is continually faced with that discouraging handicap—lack of material—he has always molded together a Crimson nine that stands up well against all opposition, particularly Yale. He has been active in baseball since breaking in as a pitcher with the Red Sox in 1901. He held the offices of president and manager of the Chicago Cubs, and manager of the Braves, before assuming his present position with the Boston club.

Mitchell led the Cubs to a National League pennant in 1918. Coming to the Braves in 1921, he was pilot of the team for three years before retiring from active service on the field to take over the duties of a business manager.

While varsity coach at Harvard, the veteran has developed many players of professional caliber; but in most cases these men have not cared to turn to baseball as a profession. Eddie Loughlin, captain and star pitcher of this year's Crimson outfit, has shown great promise, although his slight build is a decided handicap. Loughlin's pitching has been one of the highlights of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League season and on this young man depends Harvard's success against Yale in the annual series which starts today.

And every time Loughlin pitches a ball game, it is another feather in Fred Mitchell's cap. Why? Because Loughlin was an infielder when he reported to the Crimson varsity nine, but each time he threw a ball across the diamond his coach visioned that ball whistling past the batters. Today it does.

America's Cup Candidates Are Having Day Off

Committee Postpones Scheduled Contest—Yankee Beats Weetamoe

NEWPORT, R. I., June 19 (AP)—With a southeasterly breeze making, accompanied by rain and fog, the America's Cup Committee postponed today's scheduled contest between the candidates for the responsibility of meeting the British challenger, Tom Sopwith's Endeavour.

A greatly improved Yankee yesterday tucked away in her locker the most decisive victory to date of any three candidates for the approaching defense of the America's Cup.

Yankee beat Weetamoe 9m. 8s. over a 30-mile course, 15 miles to windward and return.

While Yankee was turning in this impressive record, Rainbow, newly constructed entry of Harold S. Vanderbilt, beat Vanitie, cup candidate of 1914 and 1920, but now ineligible, by 2m. 99s. Vanderbilt skippered Rainbow, but in the absence of Gerard Lambert, Vanitie was sailed by William H. Potter Jr. of Boston.

Yankee's victory was all the more impressive because the contest was sailed in the mildest of weather—a condition previously considered totally contrary to her advantage. The start was made in a southerly breeze that could not have greatly exceeded seven knots. At times it fell below that velocity and probably never much exceeded 10 knots. The sea off Brenton's Reef was as smooth as a mill pond.

Yankee was the heavy weather boat of the four 1930 candidates. But it was quite apparent the Yankee of today was not the Yankee of 1930 and that the radical changes to her hull this spring have not been in vain. She was able to beat out to the 15-mile windward leg in 6m. 10s. better time than Weetamoe. And if her skipper, Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, had not over-stood that mark—the clay head buoy off Block Island—the time would have been a little better.

Yankee widened her lead by 2m. 35s. on the run home to the Brenton's Reef light ship—starting and finishing point—and the time on that leg also would have been better had not her crew experienced difficulty in setting her spinnaker after turning the outward mark.

Sunday Rainbow, in almost identical weather was able to beat Weetamoe by only 3m. 32s.

The day before, Rainbow beat Weetamoe by 2m. 58s., also in mild weather. These figures last night gave Yankee supporters, and quite possibly the Vanderbilt syndicate, a subject for discussion.

However, the current series has thus far failed to give the three candidates an opportunity to show what they can do in an honest breeze—whether Yankee still excels in heavy weather and whether Rainbow can "take it" in a blow.

Although Vanitie is serving only as a trial horse for her younger sisters, Bill Potter's handling of the old cup candidate aroused much admiration.

He put her over the starting line with Rainbow in fine fashion, and although Rainbow made better time on the windward leg, Vanitie chalked up the best time of the day on the run home—chopping 1m. 1s. from Rainbow's lead of 3m. 10s. at the turn.

This was visitors' day with the cup boats and aboard Weetamoe were Gerald D. Boardman of the family which furnished Dick as her skipper, and Nathaniel F. Ayer. Aboard Vanitie were Charles Francis Adams Jr., and his bride of two days, and another Boardman, Edwin A.

While pairings for today will not be announced until shortly before starting time, it was expected Rainbow and Yankee will meet for the first time, and that Weetamoe will go over the course with Vanitie.

The summary—wind light southerly—course 30 miles, windward—leeward.

First Division—Start 11:40 E. S. T.

Yacht—Skipper	15 Miles	Finish	Elapsed time
Rainbow—			
H. S. Vanderbilt	3:14:11	5:16:46	4:36:46
Vanitie—			
W. H. Potter	3:17:21	5:18:55	4:38:55

Second Division—Start 11:55

Yankee—			
C. F. Adams	3:29:22	5:33:27	4:38:27
Weetamoe—			
R. de B. Boardman	3:35:55	5:42:35	4:47:35

Merlin Defeats McGrath

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Andre Merlin of France defeated Vivian B. McGrath, Australian youth, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3, 6—0, yesterday in the final match of the semifinal-round Davis Cup tennis series between France and Australia at the Stade Roland Garros. Australia won the contest by 3 to 2. McGrath did not extend himself and boos came from the crowd as he left the court. He dropped the last five games at love, making no effort to win.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD and Yale were listed to clash in their annual baseball series today and tomorrow. The first game was scheduled for New Haven this afternoon, but was postponed until Thursday on account of rain. Tomorrow's game will begin on Soldiers Field at 3:30 o'clock. The first Harvard-Yale game was played July 25, 1868, at Worcester, Mass., Harvard winning, 25 to 17, and games have been played every year since, excepting 1891, 1896, and 1917. Neither team has had a particularly impressive season, Harvard winning 9, losing 10, and tying 1, as against Yale's record of having won only 6, while losing 13.

* * *

The game at Boston will follow the Class Day exercises and confetti battle in the Stadium. The reunion classes will march about 2:30 p. m. The 50-year-old class is 1884 and 1909 is the 25-year class. Other classes having reunions are 1931, 1924, 1919, 1914, 1904, 1899, 1894 and 1889.

* * *

Should the teams be unable to play tomorrow, the first game will go to New Haven, Thursday, with the second in Boston, Friday or Saturday.

* * *

Entries for the state open M. G. A. championship at the Oyster Harbors Club, Osterville, June 25, 26 and 27, close today. Those entries in the mail by midnight tonight will be accepted. All entries should be sent to the M. G. A. offices at 50 State Street, Boston.

* * *

The Monitor baseball team registered its fifth Business League victory in six starts last evening at Fens Stadium, when it defeated the Checker Taxi nine, 13 to 1. Al Dickson, as usual, was the star of the game, holding his opponents to two hits while striking out seven.

* * *

Lexington proved a tartar course as usual for the 57 amateurs who negotiated its trying conditions in the annual Bunker Hill M. G. A. open tournament yesterday, and Judge Joseph Monahan of Sandy Burr and Joe Fay of Woodland tied for the low gross prize with cards of 80. Fred L. Fischer of the home course won the low net honors with a 69. He scored an 88, and his handicap was 19.

* * *

Rain today prevented the start of the sixth annual college girls' invitation tennis championships, scheduled for the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. Mary E. Cutter, winner of the title last year, is not defending. She twisted an ankle last Saturday. However, Miss Cutter is eligible to compete next year. The top seeded player in the tournament this year is Bonnie R. Miller of the University of Southern California. Up till noon Mrs. George W. Wightman, in charge of the tourney, had not heard from Miss Miller and is not sure that the Pacific coast player will appear. The other seeded players are: No. 2, Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College; No. 3, Katherine Pearson, Texas; No. 4, Josephine Merrick, Connecticut College for Women.

* * *

George W. Wightman of Brookline, at the helm of a smooth South Boston dory, named Peggy, won the race yesterday over 21 Indian class boats in the feature inter-club championship test in Quincy Bay under the burgee of the Wollaston Yacht Club. More than 80 boats took part in 13 classes.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Great Sports Week-End

LAST week-end will go down in sports history as one of the most remarkable that has taken place in some time, and it will probably be many a day before its equal is seen. Individual athletes rose to unexpected heights, and their performances will be recalled in years to come. This week promises to furnish many notable athletic competitions, including the Harvard-Yale baseball series tomorrow and Thursday, their crew regatta Friday, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship track and field meet at Los Angeles. This should be enough to keep the most enthusiastic follower of sports keyed up to great heights; but, if they furnish as many thrills as did the week which has just passed, it will indeed be surprising.

Sarah Palfrey's Great Playing

To the tennis fan, the performances of Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., in the Wightman Cup matches at Wimbledon will go down in tennis history as worthy of very high rank. Picked as the third member of the United States team, Miss Palfrey was called upon to move up to the second position when Alice Marble was forced to drop out of the competition. This put the retention of the cup squarely up to the Brookline girl, with Helen H. Jacobs, captain and No. 1 on the team, picked to take two singles matches out of the four matches needed to win the trophy. How brilliantly Miss Palfrey rose to the occasion is well known by those who read the stories of the matches she played, and it is indeed very satisfying to know that the girl whom Mrs. George W. Wightman coached in her younger days rose to the occasion and played such a prominent part in keeping the trophy her teacher donated in its home country for another year. Now that Miss Palfrey has shown what she can do when playing her best and has secured the confidence gained from her victories, she should go far in lawn tennis circles.

* * *

Running Father Time Ragged

Old Father Time is certainly having a hard time of it this year, and it will not be at all surprising if he finds the next two or three months just as hard as have been their predecessors. There are two persons in particular whom he must watch very closely. They are Glenn V. Cunningham, a senior at the University of Kansas, and Ben B. Eastman, former Stanford University star and now running under the colors of the Olympic Club of Los Angeles. Cunningham brought the one-mile mark down to 4m. 6.7s., while Eastman brought the half-mile down to 1m. 49.8s. Low as they are, we expect to see them bettered before very long; but we do not expect to see this accomplished on the same track the same day. We believe that Cunningham has it in him to better 4m. 6s., and it was too bad that neither Bonthron nor Venzke was able to push him harder at Princeton last Saturday. Eastman had the best kind of competition, and, as Charles C. Hornbostel of Indiana University broke the former half-mile record in finishing second, there was nothing for Eastman to do but make a new mark or lose the race.

* * *

Stop California? Try and Do It

Another intercollegiate athletic championship has gone to the fair State of California. The Golden Bears of California are traveling westward with the varsity four-mile Intercollegiate Rowing Association title in their possession after having showed their rudder to the Washington crew, which had defeated them over the three-mile course in their regatta last spring, and those eastern colleges which were represented on the Hudson last Saturday. We would like to call attention to the fact that there were no fewer than five sophomores in the winning eight, all of which will not be very pleasant reading to those crews which will have to meet the Bears during the next two years. We would also like to state that we believe they will make a pretty good nucleus for a crew to represent the United States in the Olympic regatta of 1936.

Three Seeded Players Reach Round of Eight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., June 19—Three seeded players advanced to the round of eight in the Massachusetts state lawn tennis championship singles here at the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday afternoon.

Lieut. James M. Farrin, seeded No. 2, defeated Horace Taylor in straight sets, 6—4, 6—2. The third seeded contestant, Edward Fuller, dropped the first set to John F. Ray at 2—6, but came back to win the second and third at 6—4, 6—1 to advance.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr., seventh in the seedings, lost four games in eliminating H. Cole. The score: 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles play got under way yesterday afternoon. Two teams advanced to the fourth round. The summary:

Massachusetts State Tennis Championships

Singles—Fourth Round

Lieut. James M. Farrin defeated Horace Taylor, 6—4, 6—2.

Thomas E. Jansen Jr. defeated H. Cole, 6—0, 6—4.

Edward Fuller defeated John F. Ray, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Doubles—First Round

Porter and Niles defeated Muther and Everts, 6—1, 6—2.

Fitch and Turner defeated Tunis and Morton, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

Bidwell and Farrin defeated Gray and Kennel, 6—0, 6—1.

Cunningham and Tower defeated Spencer and Ward, 6—2, 6—3.

E. and W. Fuller defeated J. Curtis and I. Freborn, 6—4, 6—2.

D'Arcy and Ingalls defeated Stearns and Greenberg, 7—5, 6—3.

Perkins and Jansen defeated Martini and Stitt, by default.

Price and Rithorst defeated Roger and Robert Thurber, 6—4, 6—4.

Niles and Porter defeated W. Holden and Boggs, 6—3, 8—6.

Fitch and Turner defeated J. Moss and Hope, 6—3, 6—1.

Clark and Martin defeated R. Shields and John Boone, 6—2, 6—2.

Benedict and Robinson defeated John Hichell and Bliss, 6—2, 6—3.

Drake and Farrar defeated Bob Decker and Slattery, 6—2, 6—0.

Fenno and Guild defeated Glover and Blanchard, 6—4, 6—4.

Hubbard and Bucknell defeated Walter Levitan and Sumner Rodman, by default.

Reutter and Roberts defeated Babbitt and H. Hartbill, 6—4, 6—1.

Ray and Bentley defeated J. L. Ware and L. Bryant Jr., by default.

Third Round

Benedict and Robinson defeated Drake and Farrar, 6—0, 6—4.

Reutter and Roberts defeated Ray and Bentley, 6—1, 6—4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	32	22	.593
Detroit	33	23	.589
Washington	31	26	.544
Cleveland	27	23	.540
Boston	29	27	.518
St. Louis	25	29	.463
Philadelphia	22	33	.400
Chicago	20	36	.357

Results June 18

Boston 6, St. Louis 5.
Boston 14, St. Louis 9.
Detroit 6, New York 5.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 0.
Other game postponed.

Yale Crews Practice

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 19 (AP)—With only three more days left for practice prior to the races with Harvard, June 22, all four Yale crews practiced last night despite adverse conditions caused by rough water on the Thames. The junior varsity defeated the freshman eight by three lengths in a time trial over the two-mile course, the jayvees crossing the final mark in 10m. 45s., and the yearlings in 10m. 55s. The combination crew also engaged in a time trial over the two-mile course, but the time was not announced. The varsity confined its activities to a paddle of about eight miles, in which Coach Leader stressed form and racing starts.

Australia Beats 'Gentlemen'

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Australia today scored 235 for two wickets in its second innings against the "Gentlemen of England" eleven and won the three-day match by eight wickets. Scores were: Gentlemen, 117 and 287; Australia, 230 and 235 for two. Stanley McCabe and W. A. Brown brought Australia the victory, both being not out when sufficient runs were scored, the former with 105 and Brown with 62. Australia opens the second test against England at Lords Friday. It won the first last week.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	37	19	.661
St. Louis	33	21	.611
Chicago	33	24	.579
Pittsburgh	27	24	.529
Boston	28	25	.528
Brookly	25	31	.446
Philadelphia	19	33	.365
Cincinnati	13	38	.255

Results June 18

Two scheduled games postponed.

Maureen Orcutt Leads the Eastern Golf Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOROTON, Conn., June 19—Turning in a card of 77, equaling women's par, Maureen Orcutt of the White Beeches Golf and Country Club, led the field of 80 starters at the end of the first round of the women's eastern golf championship over the links of the Wee Burn Club, yesterday. With only 36 more holes to play, Miss Orcutt has a lead of five strokes over Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spring Country Club, the defending champion; Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr., Charles River Country Club, and Jean Bauer, Metacomet Golf Club, who tied for second place with cards of 82.

Several of the leading players failed to come up to expectations, and, as a result, are practically eliminated from any chance of taking the title. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Merion Cricket Club, former United States, British and Canadian champion, was in a four-cornered tie for fifth place. Dorothy Hunter of the Trapelo Golf Club, former Massachusetts junior champion, and Dorothy Richards of the Weston Golf Club were also in the tie at 85. Frances Williams, holder of the title in 1930, had a card of 87. Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Lakeville Golf & Country Club, who defeated Helen L. Hicks in the recent Long Island championship, had an 89, while Edith A. Quier of Reading, Penna., turned in a 93. The leading cards:

Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches	38	39	77
Charlotte Glutting, Rock Spg.	41	41	82
Mrs. H. F. Prunaret Jr., Chas. Riv.	40	42	82
Jean Bauer, Metacomet	38	44	82
Dorothy Hunter, Trapelo	43	42	85
Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, Merion	41	44	85
Betty Pietsch, Tamarack	44	41	85
Dorothy Richards, Weston	41	44	85
Frances Williams, St. Davids	41	46	87
Mrs. Carl Scheidt, Merion	44	44	88
Mrs. George Thorne, Wom. Natl.	44	44	88
Barbara Stoddard, Wom. Natl.	44	45	89
Mrs. Wright Goss Jr., Baltusrol	46	43	89
Mrs. L. G. Federman, Lakev.	45	44	89
Jane Douglas, Charles River	45	44	89
Mrs. Edward Stevens, Round Hill	44	45	89
Polly B. Andrews, Reserv'n	46	44	90
Mrs. W. M. Ferris Jr., Brae Burn	44	46	90
Mrs. J. J. Mitchell 3d, Merion	43	47	90
Mrs. H. B. Stetson, Hunt. Valley	44	46	90
Rosalie Knapp, Wom. Natl.	43	47	90
Mrs. J. W. Hoopes, Wilming.	44	46	90
Marion Fisher, Oak Ridge	46	45	91
Deborah Verry, Kittansett	46	45	91
Isabel Henry, Phila. Cricket	44	48	92
Mrs. Frederick Davis, Manasquit	43	49	92
Mrs. W. G. Hamilton, Hunt. Val.	45	47	92
Edith Quier, Hunt. Valley	46	47	93
Mrs. Herbert Kottek, Hollywood	45	48	93
Mrs. M. G. Missir, West. C'ntry	48	45	93
Mrs. F. A. Neuberg, Hackensack	48	45	93
Ruth Batchelder, Brae Burn	45	48	93
Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, W'dway	47	46	93
Mrs. Joyce Bushel, Salisbury	45	48	93

Harvard Trials Postponed

RED TOP, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Time trials slated for the four Harvard crews last night were postponed by Coach Charles Whiteside because the Thames River was too rough and choppy. Only three days of practice remain prior to the Yale regatta, June 22. The Crimson eights paddled for about an hour and were then ordered to the boathouse. Coach Whiteside said if conditions were favorable the time trials would be held today.

Fusco Amherst Captain

AMHERST, Mass., June 19 (AP)—George Fusco of Medford, Mass., was elected captain of the 1935 varsity baseball team at Amherst College following a meeting of the lettermen held here yesterday. Fusco succeeds Walter Murphy of Brookline, Mass. The 1935 leader holds down second base and is a hard hitter. Fusco also is a valued member of the basketball quintet, being a co-captain of the team last season.

Myers Is Princeton Captain

PRINCETON, N. J., June 19—John L. Myers '35 of Jersey City, N. J., has been elected captain of the Princeton baseball team for next season. He was regular second baseman this season and was a member of the jayvees the year before. John P. Theurer '35 of Chicago has been appointed manager for next year.

Amherst Captain Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., June 19—George F. Fusco '35 of Medford, Mass., has been elected captain of next season's Amherst varsity baseball team. Fusco has played second base the past two seasons and also stars in basketball.

Polo Captain Reelected

Thomas Jefferson Davis Jr. '35 has been reelected captain of the Harvard polo team. Davis, a Cincinnati (Ohio) boy, played No. 3 on the Crimson quartet in the winning of the eastern intercollegiate polo championship recently. He prepared for Harvard at St. Mark's School.

Helen Hicks to Become 'Business Woman Golfer'

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Helen L. Hicks, former national women's golf champion, today announced a decision to leave amateur ranks and become America's first "business woman golfer." She has signed a five-year contract with a Chicago concern (Wilson-Western Sporting Goods Company) as adviser in its women's golf department and also to act as a special representative in all golf activities.

Miss Hicks made public her decision at a luncheon given by Don Parker, president of the New York State Golf Association and eastern representative of the Wilson-Western company. In effect it puts the sturdy Long Island girl, long considered one of the best American women golfers, in the professional ranks, but for the time being at least she does not plan to become a playing "pro."

Allison Declines

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas., second in the national tennis rankings, says he is not going to accept the invitation he received to join the United States Davis Cup team for the interzone play in Europe. He and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, whose business affairs prevented his leaving with the squad for Europe, were invited to join the team overseas. In giving his reasons for turning down the invitation, Allison said: "It takes a few weeks to get used to conditions in England. The biggest handicap is the English ball, which bounces slower."

Cooper Beats Laffoon In Western Open Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., June 19—Harry Cooper, of Glen Oak Country Club, Chicago, won the thirty-fourth annual open championship of the Western Golf Association, at the Country Club of Peoria here yesterday in a play-off of the tourney tie with Ky Laffoon of Denver, Colo. What started out to be an 18-hole match turned into a 36-hole test, as both shot a 67 in the morning. Cooper held the pace in the afternoon and even bettered it with a 66 while Laffoon slipped away to 69. Par for the course is 72.

Putting told the story of these superlative rounds of sub-par golf. In the morning round it appeared as though Laffoon had some magic working on the greens. If he did, Cooper drew it from him in the afternoon for as the day wore on the latter's putting improved and the former's subsided to normal.

Traynor Succeeds Gibson

PITTSBURGH, Penna., June 19 (AP)—Harold "Pie" Traynor, veteran third baseman of the Pittsburgh Pirates, was appointed manager of the club today. He succeeds George Gibson, pilot for three years. The change was announced by William E. Benswanger, president of the club. Traynor's appointment comes in the midst of a slump by the Pirates, who have lost seven of their last eight games and tobogganed into fourth place, hard pressed for that position by Boston Braves.

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Farmer Obtains Low Interest Rate By Bankrupt Law

Repurchase and Interest Plans Hurt Creditor in Aiding Owner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19—Further information on the controversial Farm Mortgage Act follows:

A farmer whose efforts under the present farm composition section of the bankruptcy act to secure debt adjustment have been unsuccessful may amend his petition asking that he be adjudged bankrupt, and ask for an appraisal of his property.

The bankruptcy court is then required to appoint appraisers who will appraise his property "at its then fair and reasonable value," which is "not necessarily the market value at the time of such appraisal."

May Purchase Farm

The debtor-farmer may repurchase his property at the appraised value under certain circumstances with the lien holder's consent. The terms are generous for such repurchase:

1 per cent interest upon appraised price within first year.

2.5 per cent within two years.

2.5 per cent more within three years.

5 per cent within four years.

5 per cent more within four years.

Balance in six years.

Interest on unpaid balance is fixed at 1 per cent.

The club over the creditor in this transaction is the "moratorium feature." If a majority in number and amount of the farmer's creditors object to the settlement the law requires that the debtor-farmer may still retain possession of his premises under a "reasonable" rental for an additional five years, during which time all bankruptcy proceedings will be stayed. He may repossess the farm at any time by paying the appraised price of the property, less the rentals he has paid.

The farm mortgage debt of the country is now placed at $8,500,000,000. Personal indebtedness, including all chattels, is estimated at $4,000,000,000 more. The bill provides machinery for scaling down all farm indebtedness, personal and real.

Interest Slashed

The new 1 per cent interest charge reduces interest costs of the 1932 Farm Debt Adjustment Act by 5 or 6 per cent. Some effects of the act are uncertain. It may operate to force mortgage holders, particularly insurance companies, to accept farm credit administration bonds in return for cancellation or scaling down of debt.

Sponsors of the act are frank in their belief that the time has come to scale down the 1929 debt load all round and to carry to the individual the same debt reduction or default found in the international sphere in revaluation of the dollar and other currencies; in the failure of allied countries to pay war debts; and of new bankruptcy provisions, just passed, for municipalities and corporations.

Saskatchewan Votes On Beer-by-Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask., June 19—The people of Saskatchewan will elect today members to represent them in the Provincial Legislature during the next four years. A plebiscite also will be taken on the question of "beer-by-the-glass." Now, all liquor is sold through Government liquor stores in sealed containers and can be legally consumed only in private dwellings.

The present suggestion of beer-by-the-glass means the selling of beer on draught in public places. It has been pushed forward largely by the brewing and allied interests. A very active campaign was conducted by these intereste'd parties through extensive use of the press, the purchase of large amounts of advertising space, the use of the radio and representative approaches to public and semi-public organizations.

Among the inducements offered by the advocates of "beer-by-the-glass" are: More employment and less people on public relief; better legitimate business for hotel men and less business for the bootlegger; more beer drunk and less wines and spirits consumed. The churches and temperance forces throughout the Province are actively fighting this propaganda, and are pointing to the experience of the near-by Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, where they have "beer-by-the-glass"; where bootlegging has not been eliminated; where the consumption of wines and spirits has greatly increased, as also have vice and crime.

Fire Destroys Ship With Nitrate Cargo

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 19 (AP)—The cause of the fire which destroyed the freighter Knut Hamsun is as much a mystery as ever to the crew today, but the fury with which a $350,000 cargo of nitrate burned is a vivid reality.

So furiously did the nitrate blaze that members of the crew, arriving in New Orleans on a rescue ship, compared the speed with which the steel deck and hull got hot to that of a giant electric toaster. Clothing which touched the plates burst into flames and shoes smoked before the men could escape over the side. The fire broke out Sunday night, June 10, while the Knut Hamsun was in the Caribbean Sea, 200 miles north of the Panama Canal and about 100 miles east of the Nicaraguan coast. The water where the vessel sank is three miles deep.

Roosevelt's Mother Sails

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, sailed on the Europa yesterday for a two months' trip abroad, accompanied by her nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fellowes Gordon, and their two children. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the President's wife, and Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son and his wife, saw the group off.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Farm reports	Chick Webb and	CBS soloist; orch.	Dance program
5:15 Monitor Views News.	his orchestra	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30 The Singing Lady	The Tattered Man,	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45 Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dornan Brothers
6:00 NBC vocalist; orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15 Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Sport reports; talk	"Bobby Benson"
6:30 Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round,	Dramatic sketch
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news.	Salute program	vocal program	CBS Ensemble
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	NBC piano duo	Mort. Downey; or	Reports; news.
7:15 "What Are the Pros-	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Jack Fisher's Or-
7:30 pects?" NBC talks	Comedy; soloists	Walter Smith; org.	chestra; soloist
7:45 Off the Beaten Path	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Charlotte Ens.
8:00 Crime Clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	ERA Orchestra of
8:15 mystery story	chestra; soloist	Lace": musicale	Unemployed Mu-
8:30 Lois Bennett; Conrad	Ted Weems and	Lyman Orchestra;	sicians: forty-
8:45 Thibault; orchestra	his orchestra	vocal soloists	piece band
9:00 Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	George Givot, The	Local dance music.
9:15 with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Greek Amb'ss'dor'	Organ; soloist
9:30 Eddie Duchin and his	Promenade: Ray	Richard Himber's	Local dance music.
9:45 orchestra	Perkins; orch.	Orch.; soloist	Reports; news.
10:00 Evening Dream Hour:	"Bitter Sweet,"	Hugh Connor and	"Conflict," sketch.
10:15 NBC Symphony Or-	Gladys Swarth-	his orchestra	CBS dance music.
10:30 chestra; Mischa Lev-	out, soloists, choir	Yankee Yarns	Melodic Strings,
10:45 itski, pianist	and orchestra	Sport reports	from Toronto
11:00 Reports; organist	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	Dornan Brothers
11:15 Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; dance music	Local dance music.
11:30 News; Fred Berrens	National Forum:	Piano carnival	Sign off
11:45 dance orchestra	Wash'ton speaker	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WBZ, 2:30), Annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Chicago game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Roosevelt poll and sport high lights by Graham McNamee.
7:45 WAAB, N. E Council: "Rhode Island Welcomes the Visitor," John W. Haley.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's Half Hour with the World's Composers.
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edwin Frank Goldman and his Band.
9:00 WEEI, Hour of Smiles, with Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Ben Ames Williams's "What a Haircut," sketch, with James Dunn.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Program to the Byrd expedition; William Daly's Orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, "The Other Americas," Edward L. Tomlinson, lecturer.
10:30 WAAB, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; male quartet; mixed chorus; Don Voorhee's Orchestra.

Boston Snapshots

Tiger Week in Boston—Of course there is nothing unusual in a convention of Lions, Moose or Elks, but this is the first time we have heard of a gathering of tigers in Boston. The first delegation will arrive on Friday. The public will be admitted to its deliberations, which will be held on the stage of the Metropolitan. Captain Proske will take the chair—in fact, it will be his only means of defense in case any of his Bengal pets fail to act according to Roberts Rules.

But the main body of feline visitors will come to Andrew Square on Sunday—to be seen under the "Big Top" of the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus each day during the following week. Their chairman will be the famous Clyde Beatty.

This is a real circus in more ways than one. To begin with, it is under canvas—and on real ground instead of concrete. Then, although it has plenty of clowns and acrobats as every good circus should, it really does have animals—and they are all lined up in the menagerie tent to receive personal greetings from visitors before "the big show."

The Hagenbeck-Wallace animals have none of that unkempt look which is associated with those of some other organizations. They are sleek and evidently well-fed and cared for. They look as if they enjoy seeing the passing parade of humans just as much as the latter enjoy gazing at them.

* * *

Radio Removes Terrors—Twentieth-century inventions and an atmosphere of terror just do not go together. Mystery stories are apt to lose much of their thrills when told photographically on the screen—and sinister influences are taken very lightly when filtered through vacuum tubes and loudspeakers.

In a Savin Hill butcher's shop a small boy, the well-dressed pride of his mother's heart, but an obvious pest to the gentleman handling the cleaver, addressed himself to the latter. His remarks were pungent and personal. At length, the butcher was goaded into speech.

"If you keep on talking that way, the Bugaboo man will get you," he observed.

The pest was unmoved. "Aw," said he, "you must have been listening to the Eno hour!"

* * *

Pipes in the Woods—A strange sound came to us through the woods near Medfield the other day. It was faint, it rose and fell with the wind, but there it was—the unmistakable melody of the bagpipes. Like Highland clansmen we responded to the call without further ado, and set out to find where the music came from.

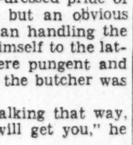
Below the Norfolk Hunt Club a little lane leads to the kennels—from which howlings reminiscent of Dracula sometimes emanate at odd hours of the morning. The sound seemed to come from beyond them—from behind a little square house at the top of a low hill.

There—gazing into the sunset as if his "heart was in the Highlands a-chasing the deer," as the song says—we came upon Andrew MacGregor, kennel master, with his cheeks blown out and his fingers active on the pipes.

Although it is 40 years since he left Scotland, he has not forgotten the native airs—nor lost his delight in playing them. When the dogs are settled for the night and other work is finished, there is nothing he likes better than to stand in his yard and weave a musical spell which carries him back to the heather-covered hills of his youth.

* * *

Grape Vine Tail—Invited into the MacGregor home we were greeted by the fixed smile of a wooden dog—a life-size English hound. "I made him out of cord wood," explained our host, "that is, all except his tail. That's cut out of a piece of grape vine root."



"Here's another," he continued, as we entered the parlor and saw a perfect model of a greyhound. "That's a dog that won plenty of prizes for me."

"He made all those small dogs on the piano, too," said Mrs. MacGregor. We turned to look at them. They were just as perfect in every detail. There were hounds, spaniels, pointers and dogs of other varieties in every kind of action—and it really was action.

"What tools do you use?" we asked.

"Just a jackknife," replied Mr. MacGregor. "Let me show you the horns I have carved too. Here are a few of them,"—and he exhibited a row of beautifully-decorated examples.

He was proud to show us these evidences of his affection for his charges, but not until we went into the kennels and were greeted with the friendly tongues and wagging tails of the dogs themselves, was his satisfaction complete. One after the other we were officially introduced to the families of English, Pennsylvanian and Irish hounds—some of them still enjoying their puppyhood.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE—Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.
LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

FORT WAYNE—Sundays, July 1, 15, 29; Aug. 12 and 26, 4 p. m., WOWO, 1160kc-259m.
TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

Iowa

SHENANDOAH—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., to June 24, inclusive, KFNF, 890kc-327m.

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.
LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.
PADUCAH—Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.
DETROIT—Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a.m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.
IRONWOOD—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.
LUDINGTON—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc-200m.
ROYAL OAK—Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.
VICKSBURG—Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRARDEAU—Wednesday and Thursday, July 11 and 12, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-247m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI—Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.
CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.
COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-468m.
TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc-224m.
PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.
WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO — Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.
AUSTIN — Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.
CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.
DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.
FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.
HARLINGEN—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc-238m.
HOUSTON — Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KFRC, 920kc-326m.
SAN ANGELO—First and third Wednesdays, 12:32-12:47 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc-219m.
SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 1290kc-232.4m.

Wisconsin

JANESVILLE—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc-250m.
MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sunday, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.
POYNETTE — Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.
STEVENS POINT—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 28, 29 and 30, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Liquor 'Bribe' Turned Down By Government

(Continued from Page 1)

known in recent times. At the same time he let it be known that the Treasury itself has suspended its own sales of seized bootleg liquor pending a survey of liquor business conditions and chemical analysis of the stocks.

The scheme derives from the fact that repeal has apparently succeeded in spoiling the market for at least the better grades of illicit distilled liquor. While cheaper grades are still being sold, it is represented that those distillers who sold only to the more expensive trade—night clubs, hotels, etc.—can no longer dispose of their stores except at a loss unless they can be sold through legal channels.

Stored in New York

Large quantities of this type of bootleg liquor scattered about the country are understood to have been gathered together by a New York syndicate with the purpose of obtaining its "legalization." Their stocks are presumed to be stored somewhere in the New York area.

Then, in a most adept fashion, they set about the task of winning over the Government. Some of the most able and reputable attorneys in Washington were added to an imposing array of New York attorneys and briefs filed with the Treasury which were most convincing to more than one official.

In fact it is understood that the "ring's" chances of success were considered excellent until the final White House conference when Mr. Roosevelt sided with Mr. Morgenthau against the proposition. So carefully was the ground laid that a banking syndicate had even been arranged to finance the deal with the Government.

Liquor Control Depends On Fall of Bootlegging, Enforcement Staffs Agree

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 19—Law enforcement authorities are still seeking a cure for bootlegging, in spite of the expectation that repeal would put a stop to it, it developed here yesterday, as representatives from 23 wet states and the Federal Government met to devise more effective methods of liquor control.

In the conference called by Governor Horner of Illinois, all but five of the 28 states which permit the sale of liquor, are taking part, a fact which loudly attested that repeal of national prohibition has not brought the expected solution of the liquor problem, and that more effective methods of control will have to be devised.

The keynote of the meeting, which was voiced in turn by each of the principal speakers at the opening sessions, was that bootlegging is still the greatest problem in liquor control.

Heavy Loss in Taxes

Governor Horner in his opening address quoted a recent statement from federal sources that the Government is losing more taxes than it gets and that a highly organized criminal industry still exists, "and still exerts its debauching tendency upon every governmental agency."

The Illinois Governor said it was still hoped to effect a policy, "which will result in efficient enforcement and real temperance throughout the Union."

Mr. Joseph H. Choate Jr., director of the Federal Alcohol Control Commission, said that federal and state authorities, "are still up against the same major problem, which is the problem of the bootlegger. That problem must never be forgotten, for we'll never get satisfactory results without facing the facts.

"A great and highly organized criminal industry could not pass out of existence if it had wanted to on the day of repeal," he continued. "The bootleggers will go until they are driven out, either by being forced out by law enforcement, or starved out by economic warfare. The states will have to try to do both."

Question of Service

The reason the bootlegger still exists is because he still caters to the desires of the drinker, Mr. Choate said. "The drinker, wherever he is, is alike in one thing," he declared. "He wants what he wants when he wants it, and where he wants it." The bootlegger he said, can still satisfy the drinker better than the licensed dealer, and until either the public becomes more lawabiding or the law more effective in controlling all the liquor output, the bootlegger will have to be tolerated.

The bootlegger not only gives the drinker better service and lower prices because he does not pay attention to rules and does not pay taxes, but he frequently gives better quality, too, it was stated by Mr. D. Frederick Burnett, representing the State of New Jersey, who said the price of bootleg liquor averages about three-fifths that of legal liquor.

Mr. Arthur J. Mellott, deputy commissioner of internal revenue for the alcohol tax unit, was strong in his criticism of citizens who still patronize the bootlegger.

"When you're dealing with a bootlegger," he said, "you're defrauding the federal and state government and committing a crime just as much as taking part in counterfeiting or violating the postal regulations. The bootlegger is a racketeer and the fellow who will cheat his state will cheat the Federal Goverment too."

It is intended to devise some kind of program by which the wet states and the Federal Government can collectively combat the bootlegger and control the distribution of liquor more effectively. A permanent conference of the participating states is also contemplated.

Harm Done by Alcohol Shown by Research Data And Biblical Quotations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., June 19—Two kinds of lessons on the harmful effects of alcohol were given here yesterday when the National W. C. T. U. opened its "Court of Inquiry," a summer meeting held to enable young people's group leaders to exchange ideas on temperance teaching.

One was based on recent findings of the research laboratories, the other was drawn directly from the Bible.

Miss Bertha Rachel Palmer, former superintendent of public instruction of North Dakota, as expert teacher, showed how to instruct a class about the nature of alcohol, its good industrial uses as well as its harmful nature as a beverage, by bringing to the attention of the class the knowledge which modern research has gathered about this ancient trouble maker. The physical and psychological effects as they have been found in recent years were brought out in the skillful teaching of Miss Palmer, who endeavored to equip her listeners with needed teaching techniques.

A different approacn was made when Miss Helen L. Byrnes, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., gave out a series of questions about the nature of alcohol with answers taken directly from the Bible. In response to her questions, the group read the Bible references from a mimeographed sheet she had given them.

"What is alcohol?" the leader asked. The answer came in unison, a question from Deuteronomy 32:33:

"Wine is the poison of dragons, and the cruel venom of asps."

"What does alcohol do?"

"At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder" (Proverbs 23:32).

"What is its first effect?"

"Wine is a mocker and whosever is deceived thereby is not wise." (Proverbs 20:1).

In the evening session on citizenship, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National W. C. T. U., presented a similar Bible mosaic which she prepared, giving timely precepts from this source on current problems.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—At 8:30.

March, "Schechenyi Indule"...Fahrbach
Overture, "Fingal's Cave"...Mendelssohn
Rêve Angelique...Rubinstein
Suite, "Peer Gynt"...Grieg
"The Lido," Symphonic Sketch...Celia
Variations on a Rococo Theme...Tchaikovsky
Violoncello solo: Jacobus Langendoen
"The Ride of the Valkyries"...Wagner
Victor Herbert Favorites...Arranged by Sanford
Song of India...Rimsky-Korsakov
"Up the Street," March...Morse

Movies

BOSTON—Edward Everett Horton and Genevieve Tobin in "Uncertain Lady," 11:13 a. m., 1:31, 3:49, 6:07, 8:25, 10:43.

FINE ARTS—Fritz Lang's study of a demented child killer in Germany, "M," brought back for a second engagement. Also Dr. Watson's impressionistic production. "Lot in Sodom," and a Walt Disney cartoon. 1:50, 4:20, 7, 9:20.

EXETER—Spencer Tracy in "The Show Off." 2:20, 5:05, 7:55. Also Helen Twelvetrees in "All Men Are Enemies."

MODERN—Earl Carroll's combination of stage spectacle and backstage detective story, "Murder at the Vanities." 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25.

METROPOLITAN—Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation," written by Gregory Ratoff. Good tap dancers in the stage show, "Ship Ahoy." Sevitzky's orchestra plays "George M. Cohan Impressions." Screen feature at 11:21 a. m., 2:11, 4:51, 7:32, 10:22.

KEITH'S—"Baby Take a Bow," with Shirley Temple and James Dunn. Also Bert Lahr comedy and Mickey Mouse cartoon. 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 2:15, 4:14, 6:13, 8:12.

STATE—"The Thin Man," with William Powell and Myrna Loy. Good detective story with sprinkling of real humor. 12:10, 2:35, 5:20, 8:10.

UPTOWN — Bing Crosby with Gracie Allen and George Burns on a tropical island, in "We're Not Dressing." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. Also Otto Kruger in "Crime Doctor."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "The Merry Frinks." Humor of the comic strip kind. Fenway at 2:21, 4:56, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount at 10:25 a. m., 12:58, 3:31, 6:04, 8:37. Also Richard Barthelmess in "A Modern Hero."

ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "Sadie McKee." Vaudeville, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TOMORROW

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Miss Eaton, "Egyptian Crafts," 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—James R. Bancroft will speak at the regular luncheon in the Hotel Statler ballroom, on "Business Prosperity, What Will It Bring, When Will It Come?" Mr. Bancroft is president of the American Institute of Finance. 12:15

Theaters

"Sunshine Ahead"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEWOOD, Maine—"Sunshine Ahead," by Carroll and Garrett Graham, had its world première here, June 18. It was performed by the Lakewood Players, the oldest summer company in the East, and marked the first try-out of the summer season.

"Sunshine Ahead" carries its principal characters safely through the uncertainties of depression joblessness and finally lands them, romantically and economically, on the right side of the fence. Dorothy Mears and Lawrence Brady meet in the waiting room of Grand Central Station. Their mutual misfortunes draw them together and they decide to pool their meager resources until one or the other gets a job. Each makes sacrifices for the other until a misunderstanding separates them. They are, of course, brought together for the final curtain, both in the meantime having found work. A simple little story, decorated with a good many amusing lines, "Sunshine Ahead" should prove better entertainment when some of the rough spots have been smoothed out. Whether it is Broadway material or not is another question.

The play is obviously written with an eye to the motion pictures. Two street scenes especially are entirely unnecessary at present except as they allow the playwrights a little silver-lining-to-every-cloud philosophizing.

Last night's performance was in competent hands. Miss Helen Claire's Dorothy was a likable girl, if occasionally saccharine. Mr. Harland Tucker, who was Miss Mary Pickford's leading man during her recent vaudeville tour, was the hard-boiled reporter with a good heart. Miss Leona Maricle as Pearl Wittmer, another diamond in the rough, delivered her numerous wisecracks with a dry comedy sense.

Miss Jessamine Newcombe was the cheerless landlady whose sympathies for tenants who had to be thrown out in a snowstorm was almost too convincing. Others in the well-rounded cast included Miss Mary Rogers (daughter of Will), Mr. Owen Davis Jr., and Mr. J. Hammond Dailey. J. D. B.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-16, Watertown, New York.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO, LAKEWOOD — Furnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms, 4361-63 Greenwood Ave., 7 blocks south entrance FAIR; all transportation; 5 blocks 1st and 5th Churches; $1.00 day per person, special rates groups. Write for reservation! Phone ATlantic 0903.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Near World's Fair, one block to 1st Church and all transportation, reasonable rates. Inquiries invited. THE BILTMORE APARTMENT HOTEL, 4160 Drexel Blvd.

THE TRAEMORE CLUB
[For Business Women]
5427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
An ideal home for particular women. Most attractive rooms, furnished in early American. Quiet street; one block to bus and near fast elevated transportation to downtown. Complete hotel service. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable. Rentals from
$6.00 PER WEEK

Specific Tariffs New Trade Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

out "jeopardizing the well-being of the American economic system."

"Accurate measurements and trustworthy data" such as are needed for effective economic control will be provided by the bureau, he added.

Slow and Cautious

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the advertising men last night, predicted that the lowering of the tariff would proceed very cautiously and slowly. This slowness would be caused, he said, by the prevailing mood of the American people, which is coming to understand the necessity for new tariff agreements only very gradually.

"The President will not use his tariff powers in any sudden or decisive way, because of the psychology of the public," he said.

Mr. Wallace revealed some new statistical possibilities for the "more abundant life" which he had compiled over the week-end.

"I am challenged by the 8,000,000 people who will probably have no work next winter," he said. "So I worked out with some of our statisticians how many could be put to work if the 70 per cent of the people who earn less than $2500 a year were brought up to that amount of income."

The resulting increase of purchasing power, he said, would see 50 per cent more food consumed, twice the present value of housing, twice as much clothing, twice as much house furnishings and equipment, nearly three times as many automobiles and gasoline and recreation, and nearly six times as much for education.

To supply these increased purchases 13,000,000 additional persons would have to be employed.

"It is easily possible," the Secretary said, "that forces which are in motion today can lead us with rather extraordinary speed into a prosperity the like of which we have never seen."

Ames and Hale Win Maine Nominations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 19—Alfred K. Ames today had won the Republican nomination for Governor on the basis of almost complete returns from yesterday's state primary election. Frederick Hale, Republican Senator from Maine since 1917, also obtained his party's indorsement for a fourth term in that office. Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democratic incumbent, was renominated without opposition.

Interest now turns to the outcome of the race between former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Col. Frank M. Hume for the right to run against John G. Utterback for the congressional seat from the third district. Latest returns showed Mr. Brewster far in the lead.

F. Harold Dubord still led Paul C. Thurston for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Rainy weather this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer; fresh to strong southeast winds, shifting to northwest late tonight.

Maine: Moderate to heavy rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and tonight, probably ending Wednesday morning; somewhat warmer Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Moderate to heavy rain this afternoon and early tonight; Wednesday fair and somewhat warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds this afternoon, probably reaching gale force this afternoon and tonight, diminishing and shifting to northwest over south portion late this afternoon or early tonight and over north portion Wednesday, and overcast thick weather with rain tonight and over north portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	78	New Orleans	80	92
Bermuda	76	76	New York	64	68
Chicago	68	72	Norfolk, Va.	74	84
Denver	70	90	Philadelphia	68	76
Helena, Mont.	54	80	St. Louis	72	84
Jacksonville	80	92	St. Paul	66	88
Kansas City	68	84	San Francisco	52	66
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	72	74
Miami, Fla.	82	92			

A—9 a. m. June 19.
B—Maximum June 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 5:23 p. m., Wednesday 5:38 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

Auto Thefts Drop In Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Automobile thefts in Chicago were 63 per cent fewer during May of this year than May a year ago, according to the Chicago Crime Commission, which attributes the improvement to better coöperation between the officials charged with law enforcement.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 117 PARK DRIVE (formerly Audubon Road)
1-2-room kitchenette, elevator service, free refrigeration; rental $25.00 per month and up. See superintendent on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Capitol 8378.

BACK BAY, FENWAY, RIVERWAY—1-2-3-4-room superior apartments, modern elevator buildings, $25 up; furnished slightly higher; wide selection. Shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, office 236 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839. Open 8-7.

BROOKLINE—To let in apartment of 8 rooms, 2 baths; enclosed porch; just completely renovated in every detail; near Park, Beaver and Runkle schools. Call Longwood 8643.

STAMFORD, CONN.—1-room efficiency apartment, bath, kitchenette; well equipped, cool; reasonable; June 23 to Sept. 4. Apartment 302, 53 Prospect St. Tel. 4-0960 after 3:30 p. m.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—9 Norway Street, opposite The Mother Church park; charming apartment; few weeks, $10. N. BARNHART, Com. 1036.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

KENNETH O. TURNER
Pierce-Arrow Livery Service
Shopping and Pleasure Trips
Reasonable Rates ORA 2563-M, Quincy, Mass.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BLAKEHOLM, 78 miles from N. Y. C.; boys, outdoor activities, swimming. Information Cal. 3-4496, BLAKE, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C.

NA-WA-DA-HA, Gilmanton Hills, Crystal Lake, N. H.—A summer home for children; land and water sports; $12 per week. CHARLOTTE WHITE, 175 Dartmouth St., Boston. Ken. 7407.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ITHACA, N. Y., heart of Finger Lakes region—Small, modern cottage, 3 bedrooms, bath; reasonable rates for tourists. SALLIE D. DUNN, Forest Home, Rd. 2.

COUNTRY BOARD

ON farm near Washingtonville, N. Y.; pleasant home; fine view; good home cooked food. Apply HAPPY HILLS, Washingtonville, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242. New York City.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ACTIVE, intelligent young woman wishes to serve in motherless home (Jewish home preferred) in exchange for room and board. Write Box F-9, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

FUR STORAGE

COLD storage for furs. Repairing, remodeling. WINTHROP FURS, Inc., C. H. ANDERSON, 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Lib. 9583. We call and deliver.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG schoolgirl as companion for summer, good home, small salary; reference; New York City resident. Write Box M-25, Suite 2240, 500 5th Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG lady, stenographer, knowledge of bookkee

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND *(Continued)*

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd **WIMBLEDON HALL**
6 mins. Christian Science church; ideal situation Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 3½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms; every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH (ENTON
GERVIS RD. EAST
This newly appointed establishment has already a name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff facing south. 3 mins. sea and 5 mins. Christian Science church. Under personal supervision of proprietress Mrs. P. H. BENN. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH, Sandykie Hall, Manor Road. Pleasantly situated in own grounds near sea, only 2 minutes from new church; hot and cold running water and gas fires in all rooms, garage, central heating; reduced winter terms from 2½ gns.; tariff.

Bournemouth—Manor Road, East Cliff—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea, tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience; garage; from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, "KELHAM"—Private hotel, conveniently and pleasantly situated, near sea, from 45/- week. JONES, Walpole Rd., Boscombe.

BOURNEMOUTH STAFFIELD HOUSE, Westcliff Rd., near sea—South aspect, bedroom gas fires. Proprietors MR. and MRS. TURVER.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, Burnbrae Guest House—Country surroundings; near buses and golf course; riding school, tennis; beach hut. Mr. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIDPORT, DORSET. "BATTLECOMBE"—Guests received; charming house, extensive grounds; beautiful scenery, near sea, golf; own poultry and produce; close Christian Science church; from 3 gns.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT WALSH Tel 364611.

BROCKWELL COURT HOTEL, 124 Christchurch Road, London, W. C. 2—Est. 14 years; quiet, comfortable; good food and service, airy rooms, constant hot water; near Christian Science church; 2 mins. buses, station; from 2 guineas or board as required; no extras. Phone Tulse Hill 6044.

DEVON—Sixteenth century farmhouse, Dartmoor borderland; 12 miles Torquay; indoor sanitation, electric light; riding tuition. Pinchaford Farm, Hay Tor. Telephone Hay Tor 20.

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON (near Torquay)—Board residence; 1 minute sea; good cuisine; terms moderate; MISSES ANDREWS, Homecroft, Colin Road. Tel. 82101.

EASTBOURNE, 33, Jevington Gardens—guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST PRIVATE
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Highly recommended. Position sea front. Ideal summer and winter resort. Central heating. Terms moderate. Tel. 797

You will find perfect comfort and excellent service combined with moderate terms at the
Ilfracombe, Devonshire Grosvenor Hotel
Adjacent Sea. Gardens. Tennis Courts; all bedrooms hot and cold running water; new sun verandah; excellent cuisine, quick service; garage; terms from 3 gns. Phone 63. A. Pickett.

INSTOW, DEVON. MARINE HOTEL—Unique position, at water's edge, sunny aspect, safe bathing, boating, fishing, etc.; write for tariff.

KENDAL
A.A. LEVENS HOTEL. R.A.C.
On main road, four miles south of Kendal, with 20 acres of charming grounds. Telephone 10 Sedgwick. Telegrams, "Comfort," Kendal. Tariff on application. Excellent cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Garages and petrol pumps on the premises. Open all the year round.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central Heating. Hot and Cold water in every bedroom. Excellent cuisine. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. An ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A. R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT, MISS GIBSON, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Apartments or board; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL, NEAR AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station.
A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43

LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL—Most beautiful position on Lake Windermere. Lovely grounds. Station Windermere. Phone Ambleside 101. A. A., R. A. C.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 5239

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The HOTEL of TOMORROW
Everything for Comfort. Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2
An Inexpensive First Class Hotel
Quiet Assured Day and Night
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 10/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Garage. Night Porter. Phone Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London." Quite near Christian Science church.

London
A NEW AND DIFFERENT HOTEL
10 minutes Oxford Circus—yet perfectly quiet; 46 delightfully furnished bedrooms with every modern convenience; divans; P. O. phones, gas fires (central heating in winter), etc.; spacious lounges, pleasant gardens; lift all floors; only English meat and poultry; resident proprietors. 3 gns. weekly
HOTEL FAIRFAX
55-6 Holland Park, W. 11. Park 9846.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
81/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON
BIG COAL FIRES
Large Arm Chairs. Central Heating. Good Food. Gas fires and hot and cold water in bedrooms, all at SIMLA COURT HOTEL, 14 Dawson Place, W. 2. From 2½ gns. a week. Bayswater 2782.

LONDON, WINDSOR HOUSE, 16 Princes Sq., W. 2—Excellent food, every comfort; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-; partial from 40/-, full 45/-; to 3 gns. single, 4 to 5 gns. double; running water in all rooms

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

LONDON, Abbotsford Hotel, Russell Square, W. C. 1. Phone Museum 9403 and 4—Comfort, convenience, quiet; bed, breakfast, bath attendance from 8/6

LONDON, BAKER ST., Welbeck 3401. BICKENHALL HOTEL, 64, Gloucester Place, W. 1—Gas fires, constant hot water; best English cooking; full or partial board; central, quiet.

LONDON
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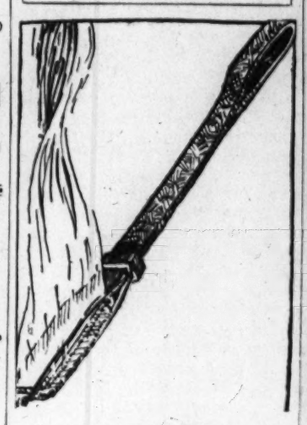
Daily Features

With the Inventors



Oil-Burner Torch

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU cook with oil, you know what a ticklish task it is to light the burner. Usually several torches improvised from twisted bits of paper must be tried and discarded before the job is accomplished. Now you can just touch a match to the end of this torch, especially designed for all oil burners by P. A. Hallquist, of Lynn, Mass., and hold the long handle comfortably while the burner is ignited (U. S. Patent No. 1959624).

In Lighter Vein

Let the Boss Win

The resident secretary in a provincial town of one of the big insurance companies was entertaining his general manager one day and suggested a game of golf, which offer was accepted. It so happened that the secretary was in unusually good form and the game ended at the twelfth hole.

The manager was rather annoyed at being so heartily beaten, and he inquired acidly as he picked his ball off the green, "Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do in addition to golf?" —*Montreal Star.*

Chicago Herald and Examiner

"Every time a bit of string comes into the house she saves it."

Sh-h!

The new maid answered the telephone.

"Hello. Is my wife at home?" said the voice.

"No. Who shall I say called?"

Making Sure

Master: "Mary, has anybody telephoned while I've been out?"

Maid: "Yes, sir, but I could not make out the name. To be on the safe side, I said you would let him have something on account tomorrow."—*Berliner Illustrierte.*

Sh-h!

The maid was cleaning the stairs the morning following a wedding reception, and picked up a spoon.

"Some guest must have had a hole in his pocket," she observed.

Young Webster

"Define 'appetite,'" requested the instructor in an English school.

"When you're eating you're 'appy," announced the student; "and when you're through you're tight; that's 'appetite.'"

Just That

Visitor—"And what's your daddy's business, little man?"

Little Man—"He's an insulting engineer."

Brevities

Buffalo Times: "You can spur a horse just so long, but finally the ship of state will sink," says Huey Long. Thus proving that Huey, while resting on his oars, keeps his ear to the ground.

Reader's Digest: Happiness is like jam, you can't spread even a little without getting some on yourself.

Humorist: When fire broke out in a village hall last week, the local soprano stepped forward and rendered an operatic aria. Nevertheless there was no panic.

Des Moines Register: It costs $400 a year to launder an elephant, says a circus press agent. However, you get the same one back.

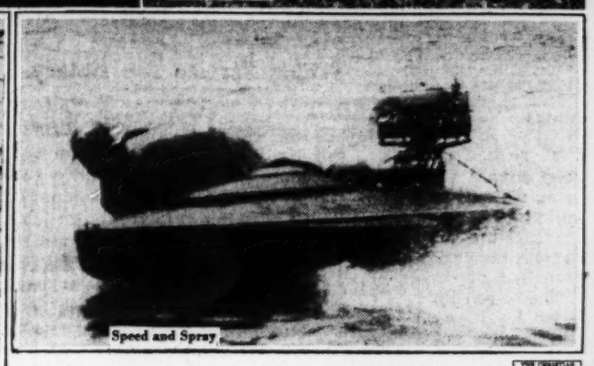
The Monitor Camera Club Album

Teaching Mitzi Her Tricks

Playing Turtle

A Live Japanese Doll

A Juvenile Chaplin



Speed and Spray

Monitor Camera Club Members Responsible for Today's Pictures Are (Left to Right, Beginning at Top): Miss Dorothea Richardson, Calgary, Alberta; Mrs. J. F. Hayes, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Aileen Flavin, Los Angeles, Calif.; Harry Smith, Hollywood, Calif.; Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

Camera Club Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

"SPEED AND SPRAY." This is one of few photographs in which strength is added by having the main point of interest going out of the picture. It emphasizes the idea of motion and while not to be recommended as a general rule, here proves an exception. While the speed of the shutter was too slow to stop motion wholly, it is negligible here, for it adds to the idea of action. The pose of the figure is exceptionally strong but would be better if not looking into the camera.

"Teaching Mitzi Her Tricks." The figures should be posed looking at Mitzi's head; this would strengthen the point of interest. It must be evident to the observer that his eye wanders back and forth from the faces to the animal and never rests on any single point. The lighting is excellent. The pose of the animal, strained and unnatural, would not prove so obtrusive if the other features did not detract from the picture.

"A Live Japanese Doll." This very attractive portrait would be strengthened by the elimination of the post in the left of the background. The negative was somewhat overtimed, resulting in a rather flat print which has been stepped up for contrast in making the reproduction.

"A Juvenile Chaplin" and "Playing Turtle" are both record pictures. No attempt has been made in composing the pictures. The clapboards in the background detract from the Chaplin picture and the white posts and strong sunlight on the building weaken the other.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought surplies.

A 'Mendery'

I STOPPED one morning on a side street to witness a fascinating and interesting sight. In a back yard there was a large work bench on which lay a number of broken toys, and around it were strewn tricycles with wheels loose or kiddie cars in a state of uselessness; and happy as larks were some small boys mending their own toys. At another low table some boys were happily painting old toys. The man in charge had sensed that it was better for the boy to learn how to repair his own things than to have it done, and parents were glad to pay for his careful supervision of this work. He was never without boys paying their small fee for guidance and help in doing their repair work.—*Marjorie S.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

IT MATTERS not what you are thought to be, but what you are.
—PUBLIUS SYRUS

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Adonijah

IN THE later years of King David's reign, his son Adonijah (whose mother's name was Haggith) plotted to seize the throne before his father's passing; and with this end in view, Adonijah first assumed royal state (I Kings 1:5) and then held a great feast, to which he invited many of the King's retainers and also David's sons, with the conspicuous exception of his half-brother Solomon and those who supported him (vs. 9f.).

It appears that before this time Solomon had been promised the succession (vs. 24); and now, thanks to the swift action taken by his mother Bathsheba, and by Nathan the prophet, supported by David himself, Solomon was anointed king, so forestalling the plans of Adonijah (vs. 39). This decisive step quelled the incipient rebellion, and Adonijah was pardoned on condition that he showed thereafter no signs of treachery (vs. 52); but when he later sought to increase his influence by planning to marry Abishag, who had nursed David in his last days, Adonijah's scheming led to his own execution.

What They Say

Surpassing Yesterday

"The great sport of modern times is the race of the present to beat the past—even the immediate past."—*Robert Lynd.*

A Long Journey

"If you were to fire yourself, astride a projectile, straight out into space, in a few million years you would return to your starting point."—*Albert Einstein.*

Forgotten Ideals

"Our task of reconstruction does not require the creation of new and strange values. It is rather the finding of the way once more to known, and to some degree forgotten, ideals and values."—*President Roosevelt.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

THERE had been so many requests for food that the home maker was nearly tempted to refuse this last one who had come to ask for a meal. The cupboard was far from being well stocked, and she wondered whether the sacrifice made in feeding the needy really did any permanent good.

"But," she reasoned, "although the cupboard is nearly bare, it is not empty, and I will continue to share what I have on hand."

So the young man was invited into the kitchen, given an opportunity to wash, and was provided with a simple meal. When he was ready to leave, the woman spoke words of encouragement and handed him a generous supply of good reading matter, as she often did when her uninvited guests seemed to be of the serious type.

The incident was forgotten by the woman until one day, several weeks later, when a fine-looking young man came to the door and handed the home maker a dollar bill.

"I want to pay you for the meal you gave me several weeks ago," he said. "I can never pay you for the encouragement you gave, for I left your home with a new hope and very shortly after that I found work. I am still working and am not worrying at all about the future, for I am sure I will be taken care of."

The Children's Corner

Jerry's Journeys

3.

JERRY was lost. Nothing looked familiar and he couldn't find his uncle, with whom he had gone for a walk. He had been so busy talking that he hadn't noticed where they were going. Now he became confused. Strange streets and new buildings he had never seen before met him at every turn. If only he could talk to the old man in "Everywhere" again, he thought.

"Puzzled, son?"

"Lost," pouted Jerry. Then he discovered he was back in "Everywhere." He smiled as the old man said:

"Let's take a walk."

They started off hand in hand down the path in front of the log cabin with the thatched roof. As they came to the last flagstone in the path the old man pointed out its brilliant colorings and said:

"Here by this stone is where we turn off to go down to my mill by the river."

Jerry admired the large, varicolored stone which glistened in the sun. He couldn't forget its beauty.

As they turned into the path which was soft and warm under

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerry Could See and Almost Touch the Wee Birdlings.

their feet and strolled along it by the stream, Jerry had pointed out to him a number of things which he would never forget. There was the crooked stile, which looked like a horse, where they turned abruptly to get to the mill. Then the old mill itself with its lazy churning wheel which resembled the paddle on the old side wheeler Jerry's uncle had taken him to ride on one summer.

Leaving the mill at another turn in the path which led into a shady glen was a huge boulder which looked exactly like a sleeping elephant. Jerry clambered onto it and shouted gleefully.

Then there was the oriole's nest with its four little hungry mouths waiting to be fed right on a lower limb where Jerry could see and almost touch the wee birdlings. He couldn't forget *them*, and that was the spot where they turned to go into a wide, sunny field filled with nodding flowers and friendly grasshoppers. Jerry had a glorious time playing with them. Then he discovered he was alone. But he wasn't frightened.

He visited the bird's nest again where now the four little mouths were quiet as the mother oriole hopped proudly about nearby. Then he skipped happily over to the sleeping elephant rock. This was where they had turned from the mill, so Jerry ran gayly along the path which was very familiar to him now. Yes, there was the old mill with the wheel still churning away. Whistling happily he came next to the crooked stile and turned into the soft path along the stream. In no time he came to the brightly colored flagstone and the path leading to the cabin.

* * *

Jerry looked up and remembered passing the building in front of which he was standing. There was the sign with a ship on it. He had seen *that*. As he turned from it he tried hard to remember other familiar things and soon he came right to his own street. He felt happy and these words kept ringing in his ears.

Associate familiar things
With new ones in your wanderings.

For the Scrapbook

What Thinkers Say

Nothing is so indicative of deepest culture as a tender consideration of the ignorant.—*Emerson.*

The heroic example of other days is in great part the source of the courage of each generation; and men walk up composedly to the most perilous enterprises, beckoned onward by the shades of the brave that were.—*Sir A. Helps.*

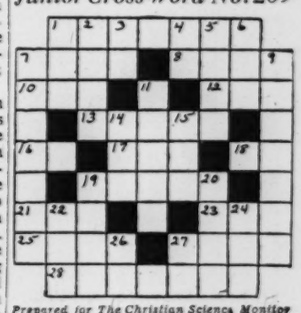
There's nothing worse for your character than to harbor a grievance. It eats into you, and the only person that suffers from a grievance is the party that's fool enough to feel it. There's always a funny side to a grievance and that's the only side worth remembering.—*Eden Phillpotts.*

Leave out humor, and you may get art and many other fine things, but you do not get the lights and shadows, or the "values" of life—*I. Zangwill.*

Presentiment of better things on earth
Sweeps in with every force that stirs our souls
To admiration, self-renouncing love,
Or thoughts, like light, that bind the world in one.
—*George Eliot.*

Habit if not resisted soon becomes necessity.—*St. Augustine.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 209



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Distinct articles in a formal document.
7—Transacts.
8—Part of the eye.
10—To have.
12—Noah's vessel.
13—Tapestry.
16—Through.
17—Extra.
18—More than one (abbr.).
19—Native of Sweden.
21—Superlative ending.
23—Cereal grass.
25—Musical composition for two performers.
27—Old.
28—Feeling.

Down
1—The — tree of S. America yields a rich milky juice which can be used as food.
2—River in Siberia.
3—While.
4—Musical note.
5—Ages.
6—Knight's title.
7—Multiplied by two.
9—Having skill.
11—System.
14—To be moved by oars
15—Put together mentally.
19—Stalk.
20—Therefore.
22—Petition.
24—Japanese coin.
26—Toward.
27—City destroyed by Joshua (Bib.).
(Solution Appears Elsewhere)

Daily Anecdote

Looking Up to Lincoln

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER the Republican National Convention of 1860 the usual committee of notification was appointed to wait upon Lincoln and advise him of his nomination. One of the committee was Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, a man of unusual height. As Lincoln shook hands with the judge he asked: "What is your height?"

"Six feet three," replied the judge. "What is yours, Mr. Lincoln?"

"Six feet four."

"My dear man, for years my heart has been aching for a President that I could look up to, and I've found him at last in the land where we thought there were none but little giants."

Judge Kelly's sly reference was, of course, to Stephen A. Douglas, who had been Lincoln's opponent in previous campaigns and who was popularly known among his supporters as "The Little Giant."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'TW' for Short

By CARMACK

Today I said to Tiddlywinks, "If you should hear anybodys calling 'TW' you'd better gallop and see what they want"
Then I explained how I had heard the Boss tell Joan that "Tiddlywinks" was too big a name for a pup and that from now on he was going to call him "Tw"
"That's ok with me," said Tiddlywinks
Well, sir-this afternoon the Boss tried out the new name
And when Tiddlywinks came right away the Boss was the most surprised and pleased fellow you ever saw!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

An Epochal Congress

FOR all practical purposes the session of Congress just concluded was simply an extension of the special session which began five days after the inauguration of President Roosevelt in March, 1933. In those fifteen months this Seventy-third Congress came near carrying out the phrase lately called up to embarrass Dr. Rexford Tugwell, "I will roll up my sleeves—make America over."

Never before in peace time, and possibly not in war, has a single Congress enacted into law so vast a range of legislation affecting so deeply the conditions of American living. To some the rolling up of sleeves may have appeared to take place largely on the part of the President and his administrative or advisory retinue, with Congress playing the part of a rubber stamp; but make no mistake about it, members of this Congress have worked genuinely hard perfecting the lines of this legislation, supporting it or pointing out flaws or flatly opposing what they believed to be mistakes.

Part of the program may be taken as the irrepressible fruit of the emergency in which the United States found itself last year. Of such is the emergency banking act which put the entire American banking system virtually in the hands of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury for reorganization, and following that the very debatable gold clause repeal resolution and the revaluation of the dollar.

The National Industrial Recovery Act belongs partly in this classification and partly in a second category on delayed reforms for which a strong pressure had gradually been building up. It partook both of emergency desperation and long-range reformation. Similarly the Agricultural Adjustment Act was adopted certainly under pressure of the moment but a pressure that had been accumulating, both economically and politically, through years of unsuccess in agricultural policy.

Certainly among reforms which have been gradually showing themselves more and more necessary in the light of experience are those which have taken perhaps rather severe form in the securities act and the securities exchange control act and only partial form in the banking reform act.

Then there is a group of social relief acts to which the country could not quite bring itself until inhibitions were thrown off in the exhilaration of the New Deal. Among these were the farm credit and mortgage refinancing acts and the Home Owners Loan Corporation acts, undertaking to extend to the little fellow the financial succor theretofore considered possible for banks, railroads and insurance companies. Similarly the plunge was finally taken of accepting federal responsibility for relief of the unemployed.

Here, as in the laying out of large-scale public works, the budget question became an ogre. The $1,000,000,000 economy bill of March, 1933, has offset only a small fraction of the huge appropriations for relief and works, especially since restoration of part of the cuts in the independent offices and veterans' benefits bill of March, 1934. So the net public debt will soon exceed even war-time figures and one of the last acts of Congress was to pass an emergency act appropriating more than $2,000,000,000.

Enactments which ordinarily would be considered almost epochal are buried in the grist. For example, the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the insuring of bank deposits, the setting up of a national employment system, cotton and sugar control acts, municipal and corporate bankruptcy acts, the Philippine independence bill, the arms embargo, crime control laws, the Civilian Conservation Corps Act and the less creditable air mail act.

In general two major questions arise as to the wisdom of the legislative work that has been done. One is: Has this consisted too largely of merely handing over lawmaking prerogatives to the President? The latest examples are the authorization to make reciprocal tariffs and that to set up labor mediation boards. As minor offsets it is pointed out that the NIRA licensing powers have been allowed to lapse and that Congress has resumed authority over a number of appropriations. But presidential power over the dollar remains.

The second major question is whether Congress and the Administration have overspent the resources of the country in the effort to stimulate recovery. Have they hung a millstone around the neck of the horse they expect to swim them to safety? The next few years will answer that question as no prognosticating can.

Plots and Bombs in Cuba

THE continued régime of violence and terrorism in Cuba can no longer be attributed solely to imperialist ties and to interference by the United States. Cuba is free from the United States, but is not free from her past nor from the problems whose roots in that past sank deep and grew strong.

Recent occurrences would seem to demonstrate that, though it has been influenced by diplomatic and economic considerations, there is a whole section of the Cuban situation which is not the product of foreign forces. As long as the Platt Amendment stood, as long as a high tariff and a low quota, or its absence altogether, barred or diminished the returns on and the sales of Cuban sugars there was reasonable room for the interpretation that Cuba's problems were mainly of foreign making and economic in origin.

Naturally, the benefits of abolishing the Platt Amendment and of the economic measures taken by the Roosevelt Administration have not been fully felt. But even had they been, the present situation might not be different. Until the Cubans are successful in introducing measures to improve the social and political problems of the island commensurate and comparable in kind and extent with those undertaken by the United States, the Cuban machine will limp along with vital parts in disrepair.

Though it may take time, the stage is set for a recovery in Cuba. Almost every Latin-American nation has gone through similar periods of trouble and agitation and eventually has achieved some stability.

Wider Service for Rotary

ONE OF the most diverting pastimes of the intelligentsia is endangered. Scoffing at "Rotarianism" is already on the way out. So many more glaring targets have recently come to light in our social and economic structure that we have heard far fewer criticisms of Rotary clubs for indulging in "pseudo ethics" and "puerile culture." Should the suggestions for improvement just made—on invitation of Chicago Rotarians—by a committee of social scientists be followed, even less excuse would exist for such charges.

This committee, while paying tribute to the ideals and services of Rotary, declares, "Fellowship of the old type is not enough," and calls upon the business men in these clubs to seize present opportunities for wider usefulness and more responsible leadership. It frankly points to one danger of mere luncheon club sociability:

> Such a group easily becomes self-satisfied, self-contained, snobbish, cloistered, isolated, and withdrawn from the outside world and its problems. The broader social consciousness and sensitivity of its members may be dulled by this type of pleasant association.

Here is a criticism which deserves attention of individuals and organizations far beyond the international borders of Rotary, for it is a hazard which nearly every one of us encounters in our overorganized and departmentalized society. And it should not be forgotten that one of the original ideas of Rotary was to break some of the barriers by selecting its members as representatives of varied occupations. This scheme has worked very well in bringing together the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, and has helped many men engrossed in business to widen their social and civic horizons.

Indeed, the present recommendations should be considered less as confirmation of former criticisms of Rotary than as an opening for further extension of already expansive activities. The goal is that broader fellowship which Rotary always has sought. Certainly the open-minded thinking exhibited by many Rotarians and by the organization's excellent magazine is already carrying out the proposal for a less hesitant discussion of controversial matters. Certainly, also, business as a whole must have gained through recent trials a less vulnerable interpretation of the famous "service" slogan.

The political scientists dig right into the question of service versus profit, and advocate a self-respecting regard for profit. This is a wholesome attitude, for unless we are to have a socialist economy, profit is essential. The real difficulty is that in the past business men—Rotarians no more than others—have too often thought of profit in terms of material wealth alone. Frequently they have advocated service only as a lure to profit. Fundamentally this attitude is one of getting rather than giving. A truer concept sees profit in service itself. The preaching and practice of this view of service still affords Rotary and similar organizations a splendid opportunity for usefulness.

Rescue the Air Corps

SOME of the strongest and most serious charges that have been made against a servant of the United States Government in years are contained in the report of a special investigating committee of the House of Representatives demanding the removal of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois from command of the Army Air Corps.

Yet a knowledge of the background of the case makes it not altogether clear whether the Air Corps needs to be saved from the alleged incompetency of General Foulois and his aides or whether it needs to be saved from the effects of a long feud between officers of the general staff and those of the aviation branch of the Army. From one or the other it certainly needs to be freed.

The fact that the indictment was signed by all eight members of the committee, four Democrats and four Republicans, removes any practical possibility that the charges are merely a political effort to find a scapegoat for the disastrous record of the Army in handling the air mail. But the accusers, a subcommittee of the House Committee on Military Affairs, adopt very largely the testimony of army general staff officers, whose feeling for the flying service has not been very kindly since the days of Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell.

The charges of having studiously and deliberately flouted the Air Corps Act of 1926, which calls for competitive bidding in the supplying of planes and other material are unquestionably serious. It may be argued that in keeping abreast of progress nearly all the machines for which money is provided necessarily involve experimentation, for which the law permits payment by negotiation. But this is open to abuses, and it suggests the question whether the actions of agents for aviation manufacturing companies are not a legitimate subject for investigation along with acts of government officials.

Two months ago a commission assembled by George H. Dern, United States Secretary of War, and headed by Newton D. Baker, war-time holder of that post, met in Washington to study a national policy for military aviation. The issue of the fitness of the present leadership of the Air Corps challenged by the House subcommittee is directly in its field. So also are the long-discussed questions of whether the Air Corps of the Army should be a separate service and of how fullest coöperation can be assured between air and land forces.

The difficulty of the proceedings can be sensed from the fact that both General Foulois and some of his critics are members of the Baker board. But if the neutral members of that commission can clearly determine for the public how these questions should be resolved they will have performed a national service of the first magnitude.

Why Not Go by Water?

WATERBUS service? What felicities of cool comfort the mere expression implies. Fresh breezes, no dust or cinders, quiet, space, sunlight—these are matter-of-fact accompaniments of a water journey; whereas he who goes by train, by underground, elevated, street car or bus, yes, even by airplane, necessarily forfeits one or more of these benefits.

Would anyone willingly approach Washington's old home at Mount Vernon by motor or tram, after the wide avenue of the Potomac has opened to river steamers in the spring? Who would wish to go to Saint-Cloud otherwise than by one of those nimble little *bateaux-mouches* which ride the Seine, puffing under the successive bridges of Paris? Has the reader no memories of the gentle reaches of the Thames from Henley downstream to Westminster, with the narrow locks, swishing weirs, lurching punts and frequent swans? How, indeed, should one reach Lausanne unless by lake steamer from Geneva? The point is so obvious that it becomes folly to labor it.

Only a few weeks ago it was reported that Londoners were considering the establishment of a waterbus service on the Thames. Practical citizens were told that such a project meant to absorb some of England's unemployed, and that eventually the traffic jams of a great city would be alleviated. Up to date, we believe that the novelist, Mr. A. P. Herbert, has been chief sponsor of the plan. The Thames was London's first highway—good enough for the Britons and for the Romans, for the gilded barges of a Plantagenet or a Tudor king, for the sad and noble progress of Sir Thomas More from the foot of his Chelsea garden to the Traitors' Gate of the Tower of London.

In these circumstances, why should moderns ignore the Thames as a highway? Paris is about to abolish its *bateaux-mouches*. Parisians are in too much of a hurry to descend the steps to the little floating booking-offices at the level of the Seine, await the tinkle of the old-fashioned bell which announces the arrival of the steamer, step aboard and so to home or office or day's sojourn in the suburbs. Too many francs, it seems, are being lost each year by this urban steamship service.

This is a great pity, partly because it robs Paris of one more romantic attraction, and partly because it may presage a wider abolition by the world's incorrigible practicalists of leisurely, pleasant means of transport amid the clamor of the modern city.

For Profit Sharing

Book of the Day

THE arguments put forward in THE WAY TO SOCIAL PEACE, by H. Wickham Steed (London: Allen & Unwin. 4s. 6d. net), for the general adoption of profit sharing or copartnership in industry can be summed up under two main heads: that it would make for greater efficiency, and that it would diminish hostility and distrust among mankind and thus lead the way to political as well as social and industrial peace. There can be little doubt that on the first count he is right. On the whole the history of the subject seems to have established that profit-sharing concerns are at an advantage as compared with others in making profits and in efficient production.

Benefits Less Certain

It is equally difficult to doubt that there is a commensurate benefit to morale. This is, at least, what may be expected when any given firm changes over from the pure form of capitalism to profit sharing.

If we look a little further, however, the benefits become less certain. The most solid argument advanced in Mr. Steed's book is that profit sharing gives a firm advantage over other firms in profit making. This immediately disappears if the system be generally adopted, and there is no reason to suppose that any of the other problems of our civilization would meantime have been solved. Competition, with its successor, cartellization and exploitation of the consumer, might as well be intensified as diminished by the change. The last state of industrial man might well be worse than the first.

Obliquity in the Argument

There is an obliquity in Mr. Steed's moral as well as in his economic argument. The claim of labor to share in the control and profits of industry is, he says, obviously superior to that of capital. But at his boldest he only proposes that the share surrendered by capital shall be 40 per cent. If he is right, it should be at least the classic 51 per cent. Elsewhere he justifies this limitation by saying that it would not "endanger control." In spite, therefore, of the fact that he does not consider it morally just, Mr. Steed is anxious that the main control shall remain in the hands of capital.

The fact is, Mr. Steed has suggested a measure for increasing efficiency of the individual plant in a world whose trouble is that such efficiency has already outrun man's power of organization. His economic arguments are sound in a very limited sphere, beyond which he has hardly looked. His moral arguments are confused and inconsistent. He has advertised an interesting experiment in industrial organization to a wider public than already knew of it. The question of social peace remains precisely where it was before he touched it.

ALAN M. WELLS

Kilts in the Social Whirl

THE DOGS' BATH CLUB has functions social as well as practical and invites Kilts to its annual summer party. The invitation is signed barkfully by the Principal Bath Attendant and includes a warning P. S. "You can pay only one visit, or the presents won't go round." Kilts is brushed until his coat shines, the dog who lives next door is summoned, the housekeeper puts on her best dress, and the taxi is hailed.

The party is a model procedure. The guests walk in, their cards of invitation are shown to the attendant who leads them singly to the small table in the center of the room and takes from it a package whose number corresponds to that on the invitation. It is possible to return from the party with a new ball or a bag of Spillers' shapes, it is quite as possible but not nearly so desirable to return with a comb or a soap tablet. A dog must show a good temper in such matters, hoping the leaven of time will have its effect on next year's presents. Kilts and the dog next door bow to society and benefit to the extent of a rubber bone and new drinking bowl.

* * *

The time for Crufts, foremost dog show in the world, draws near and Kilts is groomed in earnest. In Elizabethan days only four varieties of dog were recognized by law: the greyhound, the mastiff, the spaniel, and the tumbler; now some hundreds of breeds have made a place for themselves in dictionaries and dog shows, and the dog, from being a utilitarian object, has become a representative subject. Since 1886, when Mr. Crufts first instituted the show, it has been the classic of the dog world where annually the best dogs meet for the determination of their points and possibilities.

Kilts goes resolutely, spending the few days in his box in reserved silence; hourly, he submits to brushing, and when his turn comes parades before the judges. His performance seems to have some curious bearing on his master's happiness; so he performs creditably, boredom passing for good behavior. Retired to his box after the ordeals of a day, Kilts buries his head in his paws and closes his eyes.

Two men pass, observe his awards, and comment, "There's a dog that'll be going out to America one day!" Kilts follows them with his eyes, then standing, glances up and down the row of Aberdeens asleep in their boxes. Placing his front paws on the side of his box, he reaches up to the wire cover; stretching and straining he grips the awards in his front teeth; pulling gently and persistently he brings them down into his box to be chewed to dissolution. If they, for reasons incomprehensible, signified America, Kilts would put an end to them—life in London with his master has become a pleasing adventure which he has no desire to change.

* * *

Plans are being made for a journey and Kilts senses with growing stoicism that he is not included. Ruminating over this in the solitude of his bed whose orange and red cushion is bright no longer, he suffers a swift moment of lapsing affection, but the moment passes: where the master chose to go was right and proper even if Kilts could not accompany him. The next day they are off on the road north of London; Kilts' paraphernalia is stowed in the back of the car while he sits in front with the master, eyes ahead, whiskers brushed rakishly by the wind. The road swings over a rise of land until as far as Kilts can see is rolling meadow, lush and green.

A white sign stands up, "To the Dogs' Cottage," and a lane leads to a tiny cottage perched on the brow of a hill. It might have been built—it probably was—four or five hundred years ago, so mellowed is the brick, so weathered the timber; Kilts' eyes are not on the architecture but on the windows, for from every one a dog's eager face peers—spaniels, poodles, Sealyhams, cairns, a sheep dog. Kilts whimpers with excitement; never, except in the park, has he felt so much in his own world.

The car comes to a stop before the door. Within sound a busy pattering and a woman's voice saying, "Back you go to your rooms, you shall all be called when it's time," then the door opens. "So this is Kilts? How do you do, sir!" A hand reaches down, knowingly stroking back and ears; Kilts looks up into the face of a small, gray-haired lady.

* * *

"How do you do?" the master is greeted and both follow the lady into a room. She sits at a desk while Kilts curls at the master's feet, feigning disinterest but listening intently to a conversation wholly about himself. The lady asks many questions, some quite personal in nature, and likewise answers those put to her. When does Kilts have his supper? At five o'clock; very good. The board is excellent, plenty of variety; on Monday, for instance, there is suet pudding, on Tuesday tripe, on Wednesday rabbit stew. Is Kilts used to sleeping at the foot of a bed? If so, there is room on hers; six dogs sleep there regularly, but one is going home today. The dogs play in the runs in the morning, then are brushed by one of the kennel maids and left to nap; from two o'clock until four they take their exercise in the long meadow, supper follows, a rest, a romp, and bed.

Then the lady suggests introducing Kilts to the other guests at the cottage. "We won't have any disputes here," she explains; "the dogs meet each other as ladies and gentlemen and are expected to act as such during their stay."

The cottage rooms are similar in two respects: in none are there any rugs; in all the walls are lined with pictures, trophies, prizes, photographs—of dogs. In the passage, collars and leads hang on separate hooks; four dogs share the dining room, a cairn with her litter of five has a private room, a sheep dog and a Dandie Dinmont are in one of the bedrooms—and so on. Kilts meets them all, at last arriving at an inclosed porch which he is to share with a Sealyham. Kilts rubs noses with Peter, and at that moment the master bends over him, "Good-by, old chap." The master disappears and the lady appears with Kilts' supper—his own dish and in it a savory mess of boiled hake, kibbled biscuits and not too many carrots.

* * *

Kilts is no hunter. In the London parks he has been expected to respect the rights of squirrel and pigeon. Even at home in Kensington he has done no more than warn an occasional mouse. At the cottage things are different, but Kilts is the same. The spaniels and Sealyhams take rabbits seriously, coming upon them quietly and delighting in madly chasing them down a meadow. To Kilts a rabbit is a smell capable of infinite meaning and only to be understood aright as lingered over; this was never possible with the spaniels and Sealyhams stirring the air with their excitement.

When the time for the afternoon exercise comes at the cottage, Kilts outwits his companions, slips away from the watchful eyes of the kennel maids and takes a short cut to the meadow. Once there he barks deeply, warning the rabbits of the approach of the tribe. Then he devotes his time to smelling and in solemn absorption reads the long thoughts he alone can from a rabbit's scent. The spaniels, puzzled over the disappearance of the rabbits, wrinkle their brows, and the Sealyhams run futilely up and down the meadow—but long before they solve the mystery his master arrives to fetch Kilts back to London.

The Dogs' Cottage is to become a memory of savory food and pleasant associates, the feel of meadow grasses under the feet on sunny days and the glow of an oil heater on the back on rainy days; Kilts thanks the small gray-haired lady who understands so well all that a tail means to say, and in due time sends her an autographed photograph.

ELIZABETH YATES.

North . . South . . East . . West

Great Issues: Sometimes Moral; Always Economic

By FRANK L. PERRIN

HUMANITY, since the earliest account of its creation, has sought to justify or condone its misdeeds, its condemned or regretted sins of omission or commission, by convincing itself that in what it had done, or in what it had failed or neglected to do, it was always actuated by a right motive. The warring conquerors of an earlier time, the political dictators of every age, the crusading reformer, sometimes before, but invariably after the event, would make it appear that their zeal was inspired by thought of the oppressed, the underprivileged, or perhaps the as yet unidentified "forgotten man."

Those who today may look with discerning and inquisitive eyes behind the curtain which passing years have woven as a background to heroic statues of those who have been called great would not detract from the full measure of fame which is theirs. Ample justification for their zeal is readily found in the environment in which they lived. As justly may we now excuse or condone the patent inconsistencies and mistakes of those who, with equal zeal, championed some lost cause and passed from the scene without honor. They, perhaps, also were inspired by what they believed to be right motives and unselfish ambitions. On the banners of both victor and vanquished might be found the rallying battle slogan: "Let us take from the rich and give to the poor."

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All down the ages even the greatest have too often been inspired by the lust of conquest, the desire to wield authority, the ambition to possess that which is not by right their own. Lest this appear to be a cruel analysis, let us put it to the severest historical tests, taking both sacred and profane records as authority. Let us discover, by unbiased inquiry, what has been the goal of those who went forth to conquer or finally be conquered. Sitting in calm judgment, but one conclusion can be reached. Only one verdict can reasonably be rendered.

Applying the acid test we must come, of course, to our own and immediately preceding generations. Let us not deceive ourselves into believing humanity today possesses a superabundance of those virtues which we wish might have been exemplified by the peoples of former times. The suggested hope, during the last war, that by means of it and its outcome the world would be made "safe for democracy," brought with it no greater justification for war than did emancipation for the slaves, as a slogan, morally justify the war between the American states.

As we of a generation which looks back upon the Civil War just as the school children and youths of today look back upon the World War, we are able to divest ourselves, at least in some measure, of the impressions and prejudices absorbed from histories contemporaneously written, and the bitterness kept fresh and convincing by teachers, preachers and politicians. Two generations of post-war Americans, both North and South, have been influenced by these prejudices.

Calmer counsels and calmer counselors have made possible, and are continuing to aid us all to gain what seems to be a saner and clearer view of those matters which have confused us. How wonderful it would be if, in this light, we could gain a clear preview of threatened future misunderstandings, that we may not again be deceived into believing that we are striving to maintain or establish some highly moral and righteous thesis, when, in fact, we are sacrificing ourselves and impoverishing our country simply to maintain or establish economic supremacy.

* * *

Someone writing in a magazine, the Texas Weekly, asks and answers, apparently to his own satisfaction, this pertinent question: "Why did the people of the Southern States decide by such overwhelming majorities to secede from the Union?" He finds at least a persuasive answer in the fact that while the people of those states, after withdrawing, were free to make whatever Constitutional declarations they might choose, they in fact included only three important new clauses in the document they adopted. These made no reference whatever to slavery or property rights in slaves. They prohibited the levying of tariff duties to promote any form of industry, the payment of bounties, and federal appropriations for internal improvements within the states. These inhibited or prohibited "abuses" constituted, according to the record as it is made to appear today, the grievances suffered by the generation of pre-war years in the South.

Have we progressed from that point, assuming the statement to be substantially correct? I think we have. Our revolutions, political and economic, are fought out along saner and safer lines. We adjust and readjust our tariff burdens almost at will. We pay and receive bounty, taking care that none share unequally. Federal appropriations are equalized and made to benefit all alike. This may not be the perfect method, but it is at least a better way. It is only incidental to these temporal things of life that human beings have been emancipated from all slavery except that which is self-imposed.